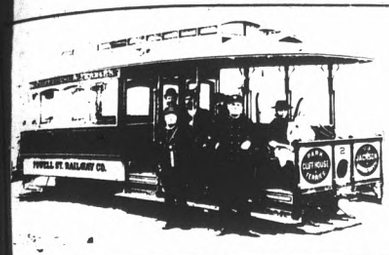

How the tunnels, dams and tracks got here

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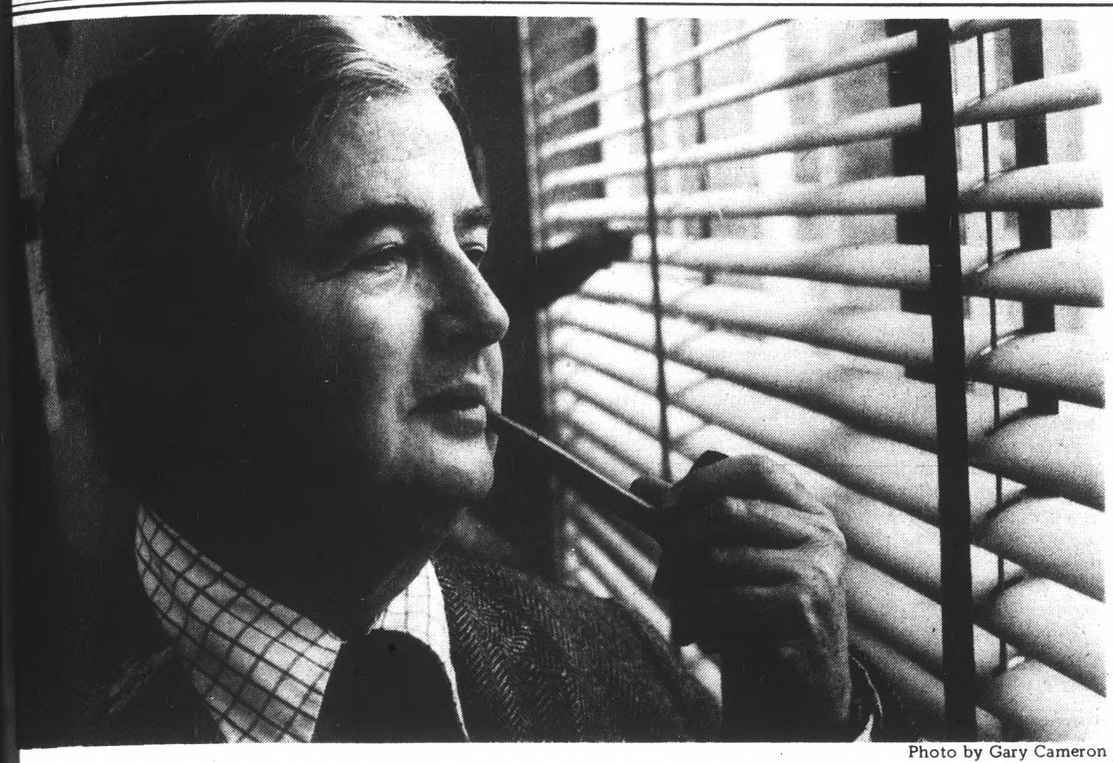

Photo by Gary Cameron

Leo V. Young, dean of the School of Humanities, stares out the window of the office he will soon vacate.

Humanities dean, provost step down

by Dick Thompson

Two high-ranking SF State administrators announced their resignations this week.

Provost Donald L. Garrity is leaving to assume the presidency of Central Washington University (CWU) in Ellensburg.

Leo V. Young, dean of the School of Humanities, is leaving that post at the request of President Paul F. Romberg who according to Young, is seeking "new leadership" for the School of Humanities.

Young will continue at SF State as a professor of journalism.

The resignations may indicate an attempt by President Romberg to strengthen his control of academic affairs at SF State.

When Romberg names Garrity's replacement he will have personally chosen the top three administrative officers of the university. The other two are Comptroller Alfred L. Leidy and Vice President of Administrative Affairs Konnilyn G. Feig.

With Young's resignation, five of SF State's eight school deans will have been appointed by Romberg. In addition to the School of Humanities, Romberg has appointed new deans in the Schools of Business, Creative Arts, Ethnic Studies, and Natural Sciences.

Romberg has been president since 1973. His predecessor was S.I. Hayakawa, now a U.S. Senator.

Garrity has been provost and vice president of Academic Affairs at SF State since 1966. As chief academic officer he has overseen all matters relating to the university's academic programs, including the selection of faculty.

"I've got 22 years of roots here," Garrity said. "Leaving is very sad and very traumatic. It was a difficult decision."

Garrity said the challenging offer at CWU, combined with an unhappy situation at SF State, prompted his resignation.

Garrity has been considered for several other university presidencies, including those at Kent State and here at SF State after the resignation of Hayakawa.

Young was appointed dean of the School of Humanities in 1970, afte a time of violent student unrest.

Teachers in the school said Young's open-door policies and creative leadership brought a high degree of harmony into the school. Many department chairmen said they were deeply dismayed with Young's resignation.

Individuals close to the issue told *Phoenix* that Eric Solomon, professor of English and an adviser to Romberg, may have helped engineer Young's resignation and created a difficult situation for Garrity. Solomon and Garrity have frequently clashed at Academic Senate meetings.

"He wanted both those heads on a platter," said an administration official. "And he got them."

When contacted by *Phoenix*, Solomon refused to comment on his alleged role in the resignations and denied that he was interested in replacing either man.

Garrity will leave for CWU at the end of August. The school is located in a small rural community 100 miles east of Seattle. The student enrollment of the liberal arts institution is 7,500.

Garrity will receive about $40,000 a year as salary and the use of a house on campus. He was selected from a field of 250 candidates.

In commenting on Young's resignation, Garrity said, "I am terribly saddened about that. The School (of Humanities) is losing a very good man."

Young will resume teaching at SF State as a professor in the spring of 1979.

Young has been an instructor at SF State since 1954. He was the first chairman of the Journalism Department. He is responsible for the creation of five campus publications, including *Phoenix* and the campus magazines *Transfer* and *Prism*.

He was appointed dean in 1970 – after the student strike had caused deep splits among the faculty. One of his first acts was to cancel classes for three days in order to meet with students and faculty.

Out of those meetings, the Humanities Action Committee was formed. This committee was instrumental in the formation of Nexa courses, the Whole Earth Catalog of humanities courses, and recommendations of promotion and tenure of faculty.

State report on low AS votes

by Eric Newton

Voter turnouts are low and a small, well-organized group can easily win AS elections, according to a statewide student government audit.

The audit, performed by the CSUC internal audit staff, was presented to the Board of Trustees last week in Long Beach.

Of the 11 campuses audited, Humboldt State had the highest voter percentage, 18.2. SF State ranked fifth with an 11.3 percent turnout in last year's election.

"We feel insufficient funds are being spent to stimulate voting interest," the report said. "The amount spent from AS funds announcing the election . . . is relatively small."

CSUC Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke agreed in a written reply to the audit. "The problem, however, is not limited to (the 19) campuses of the CSUC system, but is nationwide," he said.

Dumke said the CSUC Student Presidents Association will be asked for ideas to increase student voting.

Several attempts have been made already on some campuses, according to the audit, including giving a free ice cream cone to voters and keeping polls open for several days.

Scott Plotkin, former SPA lobbyist, said the urban campus breeds non-voting students.

Plotkin, a former Cal Poly San Luis Obispo student president, said the turnout there was "always 35 percent or more."

"On campuses where the vote is low, student's lives don't revolve around the school," he said.

"Some students have told us that they really did not know whom to vote for, so they refrained," the report said.

San Diego State, the second largest CSUC school, had the lowest turnout, with 6.5 percent.

The report offered three possible solutions: more attention to elections by student newspapers, sample ballots issued to students, and an AS payment to candidates to cover election expenses.

Conflicts between the corporation status of many AS organizations and the authority of a college president were also pointed out in the report. Ten of 18 CSUC student governments are incorporated.

The state corporation code requires that final authority is with the AS Board of Directors. But the education code requires college presidents to review AS budgets to be sure they conform to California law.

The report suggested changes in California law to work out the conflict. Dumke said the time is not right for such a change, but draft legislation has been written.

The report also concluded that there should be a consistant system for payment of AS officers' grants-in-aids.

Dumke agreed to establish guidelines for these payments.

Dumke also agreed with the audit staff that his office should periodically check on AS organizations.

Accounting methods and records were "not in compliance" with the education code at six of the 11 campuses audited.

SF State's AS records were found to be in good order by the audit staff.

Organizations apply for AS funds

by C. L. Moloshco

With the budget freeze over, the Associated Students is preparing to distribute $25,000 among student organizations.

According to Pat Clements, AS treasurer, about 13 requests have been received so far. Clements estimated that about 90 organizations are eligible to receive funds.

The deadline for application is April 10.

Representatives of the Asian Student Union (ASU) and the Pan Afrikan Student Union (PASU) expressed dissatisfaction with the budget process.

Lydia Lowe of the ASU said the procedure creates competition between AS organizations.

"It pits white students against Third World students, and we're competing for an amount of money that is not that large," Lowe said.

A spokesman from PASU said organizations receive small amounts of the budget in comparison to Instructionally-Related (IR) activities.

The budget allocated $65,212 to IR activities – $40,212 more than was allocated to the organizations. The rest of the money is used to fund AS programs such as *Zenger's*, Legal Referral and AS Productions.

The PASU spokesman viewed the budget as an attempt to eliminate or reduce organization "activities and voices in student government."

Lowe said, "We have a right to part of the budget."

She said the best representation for students is through AS organizations.

"Our position is to ask who is the AS government going to serve – students or the administration?"

Wayne Lukaris, AS president, said requests will be reviewed by the finance committee, then each request will be reviewed.

According to AS financial policies, considerations for the fund allocation include:

* How open the activity is to members of the student body;

* The value and satisfaction to non-organizational members of the student body;

* Recognition of an activity for its educational benefit to the university community.

Upon meeting the requirements, the funds will be given on a first come, first serve basis based on when the requests were made.

Lukaris said he was aware of the "competition" complaint voiced by members of organizations, but feels there is "no way to alleviate the problem."

He expressed concern about "smaller organizations, like volleyball and other atheletic organizations who don't feel they have a chance to get part of the allotment."

Lukaris said smaller organizations should come forward and submit budget requests.

The Sailing Club, which has approximately 25 members, is in the process of preparing its first budget request. The club hopes to get money for boat repair. Dave Hansell, a club officer, said the group had not known before that money was available to it.

KSFS, the campus radio station, is one of the AS organizations that has already submitted a budget request. The station was granted $1,800 for operating costs.

Peter Rapalus, station general manager, said KSFS originally requested $7,000.

Since it is undetermined whether the station is an AS or IR program, the remaining $5,300 has been held until KSFS officially becomes an IR program.

Lowe said the AS "thinks the ASU and other Third World and women's organizations have trampled over the smaller AS organizations. We oppose that idea. We have served a lot of students."

Lukaris' close aide moves up AS ladder

by Bill Miller

Bill Zachry, administrative assistant to AS President Wayne Lukaris, has been named corporate secretary by the AS Legislature.

The Legislature voted 13-0-2 on April 4 to hire Zachry as recommended by Lukaris, his close personal friend. Sandra Duffield, dean of student activities, and Faculty Representative Ellis Gedney abstained.

Zachry, a business management major, will earn $350 a month as corporate secretary, the same as Lukaris and other AS officers.

The responsibilities of corporate secretary include taking care of contracts and preparing the agenda for board meetings.

"I was doing that already as administrative assistant," Zachry said. "It's only fair that I get paid for that work."

Lukaris told the Legislature that Zachry had "just been fired" as administrative assistant, but added that a replacement would not be sought.

"I see no reason to increase campus bureaucracy by hiring another one," Lukaris said.

As corporate secretary, Zachry will have the power to vote at board meetings. But more importantly, he said, his new position will force administrators who have been avoiding him to deal with him directly.

"I'll be able to accomplish more," he said.

Deacon Butterworth, who helped engineer Lukaris' successful election in 1977, was the AS leader's first recommendation for corporate secretary at the start of the semester.

Butterworth, however, was shot down by the Legislature because of a possible conflict of interest. He is a member of the Student Union Governing Board, which is still negotiating with the AS for office space in the Student Union.

Zachry said he had been looking for the right moment to push for corporate secretary. "I was waiting for the dust to settle," he said.

Asked how his friendship with Lukaris will affect his new job, he said: "Wayne and I are close friends. We work well together. But I'm not going to be a puppet."

Correction

A story entitled, "Instructor loses appeal," by Kate Campbell, which ran in last week's issue of *Phoenix*, reported that an SF State grievance committee upheld an English Department decision not to rehire Teresa Lee, a part-time teacher.

The story contained the following sentence:

"Lee received her master's in English from the same department which decided that her English teaching skills were inadequate."

The English department has informed us that Lee never received a master's degree from the department.

Phoenix regrets the error and apologizes to the English Department for any embarrassment the mistake may have caused.

Hot off the wire: education

by Michael Musser

Since January, SF State has been the home of a unique educational tool: the Associated Press Education Wire.

The wire, located in Ed 204, carries some 10,000 words of educational copy daily to more than 60 U.S. elementary and secondary schools and colleges. It mixes standard AP news with special educational components.

The wire is leased to schools by AP for $2,770 a semester. It carries three news features, called "teacher takes," daily.

Subject matter – complete with definitions, historical background and suggested methods for analysis – includes major news events, current scientific developments, natural phenomena and community career information.

This textbook-by-wire concept originated with Richard Curtis, an elementary school teacher, while he was moonlighting at a Maryland radio station.

Curtis taught what he called "terminal education" to slow learning children. He said he took several of his students to the radio station one day, and "they were transfixed by the Teletype machine."

Students take one of Curtis' features, then research one of the related curricular components. Curtis edits the information, then runs it on the wire. The students on the other side read it as it is printed out on the machine.

Curtis took his idea to AP, and after an eight-month trial run in 10 Arizona schools, the AP directors decided to locate a western bureau at either SF State or Stanford University.

The education wire was located here because the school "simply had more in terms of practical offerings," Curtis said.

Asa Hilliard, dean of the School of Education, said, "We were interested and recommended it for its educational uses."

"It was a mutual benefit to SF State and AP for them to locate here," Hilliard said.

Currently, there are five graduate students from the School of Education helping to develop the educational wire.

Susan Lynch, an "Ed Tech" teacher and liaison for the School of Education, is developing a "writing for the education wire" course to be offered next fall.

Richard Curtis and the AP Education Wire. Photo by Michael Musser

AS won't sue insurance firm

by Merrilee Morrow

Health insurance forms will not be remailed this semester, and the AS won't take the broker to court.

The mix-up between the AS and Renassance, Inc., continues.

AS President Wayne Lukaris said lawyers called in to examine the possibility of a case against Renassance will monitor the program to make sure the broker complies with the contract.

Earlier this semester Lukaris was instructed by SF State President Paul F. Romberg's office to get a lawyer to examine the university's problem-ridden two-year contract with the insurance company.

Lukaris said he was not sure if SF State will complete the contract, now in its first year.

The lawyers will make certain the broker accepts collect phone calls from students with claims, delivers membership cards and reviews grievances under the clause relating to pre-existing conditions, Lukaris said.

Under this provision students continuously enrolled in SF State's health insurance plan and collecting benefits through last year's company can continue to receive payments under the new contract.

The lawyers will also try to ensure that the clause is extended to students not continuously in the program but injured during the three months insurance was unavailable.

Their cases will be heard, but not necessarily accepted, according to an agreement between the broker and Rick Kornowicz, health educator and health insurance adviser.

Difficulties with the insurance program go back to last summer when Jose Rodrigues, former AS general manager and insurance coordinator, resigned before the final contract with Renassance was signed. The AS budget freeze prevented Kornowicz from contacting former AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi during the summer to straighten out the plan and get contracts signed.

The mailing of insurance brochures was repeatedly delayed last semester because of misprinted forms and a lack of communication between the broker, the underwriter and the claim adjustors.

The 28,000 brochures were lost in the mail when they were sent to SF State in November. When the forms were found, they were left in the Daly City post office until the $450 mailing fee was paid by the university.

According to the insurance contract, the broker can use the university's bulk mailing rate.

Forms for the Fall 1977 semester were mailed to students last December 2, after a 13-week dalay. Brochures are usually mailed at the beginning of each semester.

Campus police chief

Schorle's other job

by David Peterson

SF State's new chief cop said his duties at another campus won't affect his performance here.

When Jon Schorle became chief of SF State's University Police last month, he also retained some of his former responsibilities as police chief at Cal State College, Dominguez Hills.

Although Schorle's position here is full-time, part of an agreement between Dominguez Hills' president and SF State President Paul F. Romberg is that Schorle be available to the southern Californian campus on an advisory basis.

Schorle said he is working the alternate job more in his capacity as chairman of the CSUC Chief's Association than as Dominguez Hills' former police chief.

"The association members naturally want as much influence on any new appointments as is possible," he said. "The whole idea is to add continuity to the system and to insure that we don't have to re-invent the wheel every time we gain or lose a chief."

Aside from easing transitions from one chief to another, the association also meets several times a year to discuss security plans and programs at the various campuses in the system, Schorle said.

"As an example, both Cal State LA and Sacramento have fine crime prevention programs in use. I plan on using as much of that as I can here," he said.

Schorle said he spends about a day and a half out of every two weeks at Dominguez Hills. He said the selection process for the new chief is just getting started and he expects to continue advising the college for some time.

Schorle said he doesn't feel the added job is affecting his performance at SF State because "only so much can be actually implemented at any one time.

"You can rest assured that I'm putting in much more than 40 hours a week here," he said.

Professor gets grant to study Renaissance

by David Peterson

The common image held of the Renaissance and Reformation periods is of sudden intellectual and artistic flowering. But, although the works of great minds of these periods are discussed and analyzed by social scientists, our knowledge of the societies and people is limited.

Sally Anne Scully, an assistant professor in SF State's History Department, has received a $2,500 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for research into this aspect of the past.

Scully, the holder of a Harvard doctorate in history, will use the grant to finance her second summer in Venice, Italy, exploring that city's largely untouched archives.

"Venice and Florence are two of the earliest of the modern city-states, and just like any other good capitalistic society, they were incredibly bureaucratic," Scully said.

The archives of Venice contain legal documents that go back to the 14th century. They will provide a good test for Scully's theories on the development of capitalism and the state, she said.

"Many of the records tell of trials of homosexuals, aliens, Jews, witches and poor people. They reflect an issue that is only just now beginning to be taken seriously – the effect of the irrational in western intellectual history," she said.

Scully feels persecution is symptomatic of the state clamping down on individualism, regardless of the form. She said much of the literature written by sailors and other early travelers led to a popular conception of the people of the New World, China, and India as "different."

By exploring the Venice records, Scully hopes to discover how stereotypes within a society were created.

"When you work in the archives, there is no index or card catalog. You request a packet and it may be nothing, or it may be an infinitely valuable lost document," she said.

Photo by Hector Esparza
History professor Sally Anne Scully.

"But what you do find are case histories that are almost biographies of people. Those are the people I want to get, the ones that didn't or couldn't write treatises or create great art works.

"Through them I want to find not only how a society produced, but at what expense they produced."

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Preach What You Practice, II

. . . Contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints.
—Jude 3

But even though we, or an angel from heaven, should preach to you a gospel contrary to that which we have preached to you, let him be accursed. As we have said before, so say I again, if any man is preaching to you a gospel contrary to that which you received, let him be accursed.
—Galations 1:8-9

Do not think that I came to bring peace on the earth; I did not come to bring peace, but a sword.
—Matthew 10:34

Then if any one says to you, "Behold, here is the Christ," or "There He is," do not believe him. For false Christs and false prophets will arise and will show great signs and wonders, so as to mislead, if possible, even the elect. Behold, I have told you in advance. If therefore they say to you, "Behold, He is in the wilderness," do not go forth, or, "Behold, He is in the inner rooms," do not believe them. For just as the lightning comes from the east, and flashes even to the west, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be.
—Matthew 24:24-27

But the Spirit explicitly says that in later times some will fall away from the faith, paying attention to deceitful spirits and doctrines of demons, by means of the hypocrisy of liars seared in their own conscience as with a branding iron, men who forbid marriage and advocate abstaining from foods, which God has created to be gratefully shared in by those who believe and know the truth.
—1 Timothy 4:1-3

For many deceivers have gone out into the world, those who do not acknowledge Jesus Christ as coming in the flesh. This is the deceiver and the antichrist. Any one who goes too far and does not abide in the teaching of Christ, does not have God; the one who abides in the teaching, he has both the Father and the Son. If any one comes to you, and does not bring this teaching, do not receive him into your house, and do not give him a greeting; for the one who gives him a greeting participates in his evil deeds.
—2 John 7, 9-11

In an obvious move to further conceal their identity, CARP issued an article in last week's *Zenger's*, entitled "An Open Letter to the SFSU Community." In that article: 1) they implied that they are our brothers and that we did not show a proper attitude of love toward them; 2) they flatly denied being "a seclusive organization teaching one man's philosophy"; 3) they accused us, Christian Students, of "slanderous allegations, idle accusations, and nonsense" in our article which exposed their evasion and subterfuge in concealing their true identity from us and the campus community in general; 4) they accused us of stating that we are the "only true Christians", and that "all other groups such as Inter -Varsity Fellowship, Baptist Student Union, Resurrection City, and Newman Center are not valid Christian organizations -- that yours is the only true church"; 5) they have challenged Christian Students to a "public debate", to back up our "slanderous allegations with facts", and to "study their theology and the theology of Reverend Moon and see which is truly scriptural"; 6) they have rejected our demand for their separation from the Christians of this campus community.

In light of the above denials, accusations, and challenge by CARP, we stand by our original article, "Preach What You Practice", (*Phoenix*, March 16), in its entirety. In addition, we issue the following responses to their article: 1) While we respect every person's right to believe as he chooses, and would never impinge on that right in the exercise of our own, we would in no way consider the members of CARP to be our "brothers". Rather we would adhere to the Bible's more accurate usage of the term "brother" as anyone possessing the life of God through faith in Jesus Christ and Him alone. From our contact with them and their leader's writings, we would conclude that they are in no way our brothers, and by our articles we have separated ourselves entirely from them.

2) If CARP is in fact "not a seclusive organization teaching one man's philosophy", then publicly and emphatically:

a) Deny that recently, a CARP member in response to our question "Why don't you preach what you believe, Moon as the Messiah?" answered, "If we did, no one would listen to us."

b) Deny that the same member justified their concealment of Moon as the Messiah by saying, "Jesus himself told his disciples to tell no one that he was the Son of Man".

c) Deny that Moon has in your ~~ves~~ fulfilled all his own prophecies concerning the "Lord of the Second Advent", and deny that you refer to him within your organization as "True Father".

d) Deny that you believe in Moon as the sinlessly perfect "Father" of a new and sinlessly perfect human race, who succeeded where Jesus "failed".

e) Deny that you have pledged your lives for the fulfillment of Moon's vision for the establishment of a new world order.

3) With regard to our article's charges of "subterfuge and deceit" on the part of members of CARP, we can only point to our own experience when we unwittingly invited a CARP member into one of our homes. In the course of an evening of open fellowship, CARP, represented by this member, had every opportunity to explain its purposes to us, pray with us, and divulge its association with Reverend Moon. On the contrary, this member gave us every reason to think that he believed only in the Lord Jesus Christ, and His accomplishment of a complete and final redemption on the cross as man's only hope for salvation and eternal life. This is subterfuge and deceit.

4) With regard to CARP's attempt to impair our fellowship with other Christians on this campus, we make the following statement of belief and are willing to discuss it further with any interested Christian students:

a) We believe that a Christian is anyone who believes and confesses that Jesus Christ is God Himself, (John 1:1, 14), born of a virgin, (Matt. 1:20), Who accomplished a full and complete redemption on the cross, (1 Peter 2:24, 3:18), and salvation to the uttermost, (Heb. 7:25), for all that believe in His Name, (Rom. 10:9, Jn. 3:16, Acts 4:12, 1 Jn. 5:12, John 1:12).

b) We believe that this wonderful Person, our Savior, or Lord, and our life, has one Body in the universe, the Church, (Eph. 1:22-23).

c) The Church, which is composed of all true believers, is universally one, (Eph. 4:4), and this oneness of the Church, the Lord's Body, must have an expression in each locality, (Acts 8:2, 1 Cor. 1:2, 2 Cor. 2:1, Phil. 1:1, Col. 1:2, Rev. 1:11).

d) We do not agree that the Lord's children be divided into so many denominations, groups, sects, and divisions, (1 Cor. 1:10, 3:4, John 17:21).

e) In this sense, therefore, we do not regard organizations that denominate themselves to be standing in line with the Word of the Scriptures, while acknowledging that they may in fact be Christian organizations, composed of true believers, formed for the purpose of winning others to Christ, as commanded in God's Word, (Matt. 28:19, Phil. 1:18).

f) In conclusion, we firmly deny the charge that we consider ourselves to be the only true Christians and consider this a malicious attempt from without to divide the Body of Christ.

5) Since CARP has failed, in our estimation (and that of every other Christian with whom we have spoken), to publicly reveal the true nature of their allegience to Rev. Moon, and since they have treated us in the aforementioned manner, and since they have no theology which any thinking person would even attempt to call Christian, (despite their numerous quotations from the Word), we feel under no obligation whatsoever to respond to their challenge to a public debate. Rather, we are still waiting for a genuinely "open" and complete disclosure of their beliefs and practices, as we called for in our first article.

6) Regarding the question of CARP's rejection of our demand for their separation from the campus Christian community, it goes without saying that the separation we desired is now underway. Therefore, the primary purpose we had in printing our article "Preach What You Practice," has been fully accomplished, thus bringing these matters in their entirety to a final and complete rest. Anyone interested in pursuing these matters further is referred to the Literature Desk of the Main Branch, S.F. Public Library. There they will find a file of books and articles on the Moon organization, including CARP.

To resist their attempt at dividing the Body of Christ, and to unite together in the faith to publicly expose to the campus community the spirit of antichrist by which CARP members are possessed, we call upon all real Christians to stand up positively to affirm the truth of the gospel of Christ in its entirety on this campus. In this way we will fill the vacuum for spiritual truth and reality on this campus, in which such groups as CARP have operated in the name of Christ and under the disguise of being "brothers". We also urge our fellow Christians to consider the above passages of Scripture, and not to greet or in any way join themselves to members of CARP.

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INSIGHT

New face on the Board of Trustees: Peevey tells of his liberal 'bias'

by Gene Zbikowski

Pop psychology has interpreted body language and clothing, showing the people beneath expressions. A relatively unexplored field is the way people express themselves through their offices.

Michael Peevey was appointed a Trustee of the CSUC system last November. The appointment will probably be approved by the Legislature next month. He has already joined the Trustees' selection committee, which must choose a new president for Cal State Sacramento.

He works as executive director of the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance, a non-profit organization, and occupies a large, sparely furnished office nine stories above downtown San Francisco. The clean white walls are trimmed with mellow brown wood. On a cabinet stands a small bust of Robert Kennedy.

Peevey is 40 years old, of medium height and build. He lounged in an office chair, his feet on a nearby couch. His most noticeable feature was his hair; an uncombed chaos that demands comparison with Bobby Kennedy's.

Peevey is a liberal. In approaching his new tasks as a Trustee, he said "I start out with a perception or bias that is sympathetic to the students and faculty — sympathetic to the faculty in terms of its working conditions, sympathetic to students in terms of serving wine on campus and that sort of thing. I am not so old that I've forgotten my own student days."

Peevey graduated from Lowell High School, attended City College of San Francisco, and went on to UC Berkeley. He received a BA in 1959 and an MA in 1961, both in economics "with the major interest being labor economics," he said.

But balancing his sympathy to the academic community is his responsibility to the public, which, Peevey said, "seems to be asking for ever more accountability and questioning on how the money is spent." As an example, Peevey cited the Jarvis-Gann initiative, a conservative tax reform measure which he "fervently" opposes.

Peevey spoke in favor of affirmative action, but added that the issue was complex.

"I am a very strong supporter of affirmative action," he said. Peevey said he supports the state system program which allows four percent of the student body to "enter without regard to educational background." He also supports the UC Regents against Allan Bakke.

"But things are more complex," he said: "The student press and students are similar to the general public. They want, not simplistic answers, but simple analysis."

That, according to Peevey, leads to empty sloganeering.

"I would like to think of myself as someone who would bring some thought and would not respond in a kneejerk sort of way to what the issue is," he said.

Peevey commented on University of California investments in South Africa.

If U.S. investments are withdrawn, Peevey said, "you have the dilemma of further isolating that nation and removing the most progressive or relatively progressive elements in that society. Now, having said that, I would still conclude if I was a member of the Board of Regents I would support the use of university funds in a more intelligent way than the way they have been used before."

As a practical matter, Peevey said the Regents should vote their stock independently and not support corporate management blindly.

Fate seems almost to have conspired to make Peevey a liberal. Born in New York City, he "grew up here in San Francisco in a trade union family. My parents were both liberal in their orientation." His father was active in the electrical workers union.

"In my twenties," Peevey said, "the people who had the most political impact on me were three: Hubert Humphrey, John Kennedy, and Robert Kennedy." Today, 17 years later, Peevey still defines his political philosophy by quoting Hubert Humphrey:

"The major function and concern of those in positions of power in or out of office should be to help those less fortunate than themselves," he said, adding, "That's something I feel very strongly."

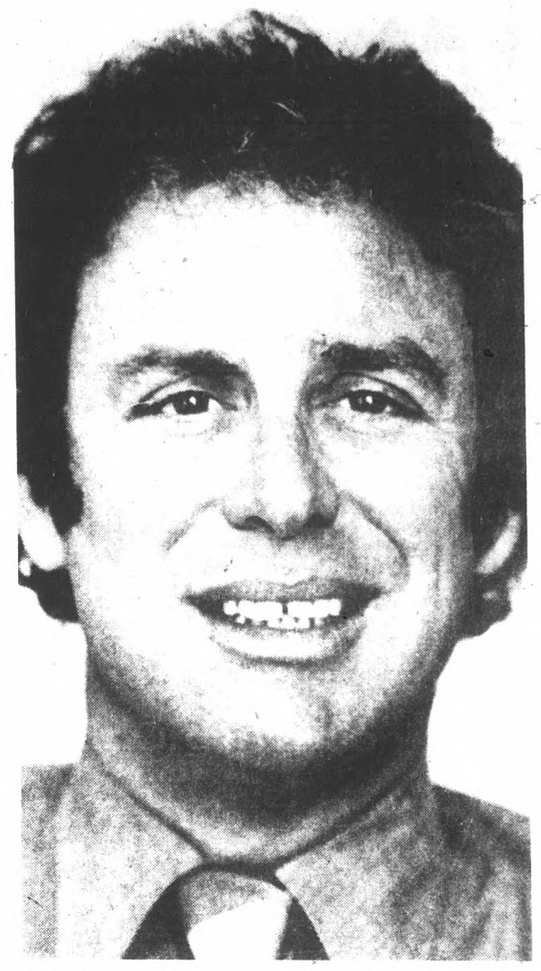
After receiving his Master's degree, Peevey joined President Kennedy's "New Frontier" as a Labor Department economist. He returned to California in 1965 to become research director for the state AFL-CIO, a post he held off-and-on until 1973, when he got his present job.

In particular, Peevey would like to see some of that creativity channeled into a field important to both him and Jerry Brown: alternative energy sources.

"I'm interested in seeing the state college system becoming more of a pace-setter, or at least expanding its role and efforts in the whole energy field, particularly alternate sources and in particular solar energy," he said.

"Political rhetoric aside," Peevey continued, "if this state is really interested in going as fast as it can in solar development, the 19 campuses (of the state system) are a tremendous reservoir of knowledge.

"Our long-term goal as a society should be toward renewable energy sources," he concluded.



New Trustee Michael Peevey.

The California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance, according to its propaganda, was "created to offer programs, coordinate efforts, and seek wide support for improving the environment while maintaining healthy economic growth."

The Council's Board of Directors divide into three groups: representatives of labor, business, and the community. Perhaps more significant is the fact that the Council's first chairman was former Governor Pat Brown.

As a Trustee, Peevey emphasized he is one of six Jerry Brown appointees. He is part of Jerry's team.

"I think," Peevey said, "the function or the commitment of those of us who have been appointed by the incumbent is to ask some tough questions. In some way, to re-examine the thrust and role of this system (of education).

"I'd like to see the state college system be a hotbed of creativity," Peevey said. "Our system of higher education is really the best in the nation. It doesn't dampen creativity as it does in other states. I don't want to lose that sense of creativity and innovation we have here."

San Bernardino AS chief

Brown names student Trustee

by Eric Newton

Kevin Gallagher, a 25-year-old Cal State San Bernardino anthropology major, was appointed this week to the CSUC Board of Trustees by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

He replaces SF State graduate student Kathleen Carlson, 27, who served as the first student trustee from 1976 to last month.

Gallagher said he will resign as Student Presidents Association chairman, but will stay on as San Bernardino AS president until June 2, the end of his term.

He will sit as one of the 22 voting members of the board, which controls the 19 campus CSUC system.

"As a trustee, I represent the people of California," he said. "But because of my past, I can't help a bias toward students."

Gallagher has attended San Bernardino since 1973 and must remain enrolled with at least seven units until his term ends in 1980.

Trustees should be open to student views, Gallagher said. "Even when I'm not a student president, I plan to attend monthly SPA meetings."

Gallagher, who has held jobs as a flower salesman and pool cleaner, currently makes $2.72 an hour in the campus Outreach office.

He receives transportation costs as a trustee, but no salary.

Gallagher said he wants to go to law school after he graduates.

"I majored in anthropology because I like it," he said. "Ask me about the pyramids and I can lay a good rap on you. Archeology is my specialization. But I think the problem-solving techniques of this discipline can be applied to anything."

Two other SPA officials resigned recently. Scott Plotkin, legislative advocate, and Kent Hafemann, controller, quit at the March 27 meeting.

Steve Glazer, San Diego State AS president, will take over as SPA chairman.

"Steve will make an excellent chair," Gallagher said. "I'm going to try to make the transition as smooth as possible."

Gallagher said the hottest issues before the trustees are student fees and Proposition 13 (the Jarvis-Gann initiative).

"Student fee inflation must be stopped. If Jarvis-Gann goes through, we could see tuition on our campuses."

Governor Brown also appointed Wallace Albertson, chairwoman of the California Democratic Council, and two others to the board. Albertson, 53, the wife of actor Jack Albertson, ran unsuccessfully for Congress two years ago.

The other appointees are John Crowley, 54, executive secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and Eli Broad, 44, chairman of Sun Life Insurance Co. in Los Angeles.

Five students were nominated for the student trustee position. The board now includes 10 Brown appointees.

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APRIL H. McConnell

Mideast foes come to America

Israeli seeks his own peace

This is an interview with two people on opposite sides of the Middle East conflict, who have both made the same decision. Neither will agree to devote his life to fighting what seems an endless battle.

Both names used are fictitious. The ideas expressed are personal opinions and are not representative of any political organization.

by Miriam Kaminsky

Uri Levy, 30, is an Israeli citizen who left the country rather than serve in the Israeli military. He has spent the last four years living in various European cities, returning to Israel once for a 10-month visit.

While in Israel, Levy did the mandatory three years of military service from age 18 to 21. He was stationed in the Golan Heights during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, and lived on a kibbutz until 1972. He was taken back into the army at the outbreak of the 1973 Yom Kippur War, serving eight months in the Sinai Penninsula. He was released from the army in June, 1974, and one month later he put on a backpack and left the country.

Levy flew to Switzerland. He lived there for three months, working as a carpenter and staying in a small rented room. He worked as a house painter and janitor in London and as a house cleaner in Amsterdam.

Levy married an American woman. He now lives frugally, but comfortably on the money he saved from his jobs.

Levy lies sprawled on a straw mat in his one-room apartment in Berkeley. The room is sparsely decorated and clothing is strewn carelessly on the floor.

He pushes long brown hair out of his eyes.

"Israel is a small country and war is not an abstract thing as it was for most Americans with your Vietnam War," he says. "War reaches each family. Each family feels the terror and the loss of life in its guts."

Levy talks slowly and makes no attempt to hide his reluctance to speak of the subject.

"Yet in spite of this real terror, the people hold firmly to their conditions for peace. You must realize these people feel genuinely threatened to pay such a dear price."

Levy says the anger between Jews and Arabs is deeply rooted and he believes the Arabs would destroy the Jews if given the chance.

"But it is because we wait to resolve all our conflicts through the battle," he says. "I don't think we are doing enough to avoid war."

The 1973 war was an important factor in Levy's decision to leave Israel.

"During the 1967 war I was just a boy of 19. The war was over quickly and we were heroes. But this last war was terrible. Half the platoon would be wiped out and the other half sent to a mental hospital. Nobody played hero in this war.

"Many young people left Israel after this last war. We were disgusted with anyplace that could make this hell a way of life. 'Enough,' we said."

The military affects all aspects of Israeli life, says Levy.

Beside the mandatory military service of two to three years for every Israeli man and woman, each man serves up to two months of reserve duty annually until age 45.

"For 30 years the existance of Israel was dependent on the military capability of her people," Levy says. "It makes the people feel united against a common enemy, but it also makes peole intolerant. There is strong social pressure on anyone who gets out of line.

"People make judgments based on whether something is good for the security of the country. For instance, there is the argument tha it is not good to smoke hashish because hash smokers make bad soldiers."

Levy does not plan to return to Israel in the near future. He believes the political situation in Israel is dangerously explosive.

"Now it all depends on the Sadat-Begin talks and American pressure," Levy says. "This latest act of terrorism by the Palestinians was designed to ruin the peace talks. The Palestinians don't want the peace talks because they don't want the existence of Israel. They succeeded in stopping a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel but all this won't get them a country. It just makes the Israelis tougher."

Levy says his political views do not represent the majority of Israelis. He says that he is classified as "left of left" by other Israelis. But he says Israeli "toughness" is an unproductive bargaining tactic.

"Any peace settlement that doesn't include the Palestinian refugee problem won't be worth anything," he says. "The problem will just continue. There should be a Palestinian state on the West Bank."

"You know that the Hebrew word for immigration to Israel is *La Alot* – to go up. You don't just go to Israel; you rise up to the Promised Land. Well, you can imagine that no Israeli is ever really forgiven for going down again. I love Israel. I love the desert as you Americans will never know how to love it. The people, the language, the culture, they are all mine and I know that everywhere else I go I will always be a stranger."

Levy shrugs his shoulders.

"But I cannot agree to live that way."

Arab dreams of a homeland

by Miriam Kaminsky

Bassam Habib, 23, shares Levy's frustration. He considers himself to be a man without a country.

He calls himself a Palestinian.

Habib was born in Ramallah, a small town 10 miles north of Jerusalem, then under Jordanian rule. The town is in the land taken by the Israeli army in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Today it constitutes part of the controversial West Bank territory, a key area in current Middle East peace negotiations.

As a child, Habib went to boarding school on the Jordanian side of a divided Jerusalem. The other half of the city belonged to Israel.

His family was poor. Habib went to school on a scholarship. He was a practicing Christian, though 80 percent of the Palestinian people are Moslem.

At 18, Habib finished school and came to the United States.

Habib studied engineering at SF State until his family arrived in San Francisco. Habib went to work to support them.

Sitting cross-legged in a corner of the Student Union, Habib needs no coaxing to speak.

"I want to talk about the situation in the Mideast," he says. "I feel it is my obligation to speak to every person who will listen."

Habib glances at his watch. He says he did not sleep the night before because he was preoccupied with thoughts of Palestine.

"The Jews and the Arabs have been brought up to hate each other. I thought a Jew was some kind of animal until I saw them after the '67 war. I was really shocked to see they're just people like me.

"Sometimes things there get me so mad I say I'm going to go to Israel and kill everyone there. But I know that if someone gave me a gun and told me to kill an Israeli, I couldn't do it.

"But you must understand, we feel Palestinians have no country," he says. "We begin to see each other as non-people. The Jews believe they are the chosen people, but why must they kick out other people from Palestine? What kind of a God would tell people to kick other people out? Why is Israel for Jews only?

"Americans don't understand. The Palestinians were born there and worked for their land. It is wrong for them to be forced to leave."

In 1948 the United Nations agreed to establish two states in Palestine: one a homeland for Jews, the other for Palestinians. On May 15, the leader of the temporary Jewish government, David Ben-Gurion, declared Israel a state. War was immediately declared by the combined Arab nations, the strongest of armies of which were in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon.

In the ensuing battle the land that was put aside for the Palestinians was divided between the Jordanian and Israeli forces.

"Arab countries patted the Palestinians on the back and said 'just wait, don't interfere, you'll go back,'" Habib says. "So we waited. Then, in 1967, Nasser said he would get our land back for us in the war. We were all hopeful and happy. But the Egyptian troops were quickly defeated and the Jordanian troops withdrew from Jerusalem immediately."

This war, Habib says, marked the turning point in Palestinian tactics. "After 1967 the Palestinians knew we would have to do it ourselves," he says.

Habib says he believes terrorism is a necessary Palestinian tactic.

"Suppose the Palestinians didn't do anything," he says. "Would anybody be interested in their cause? Something has to be done to show people we exist."

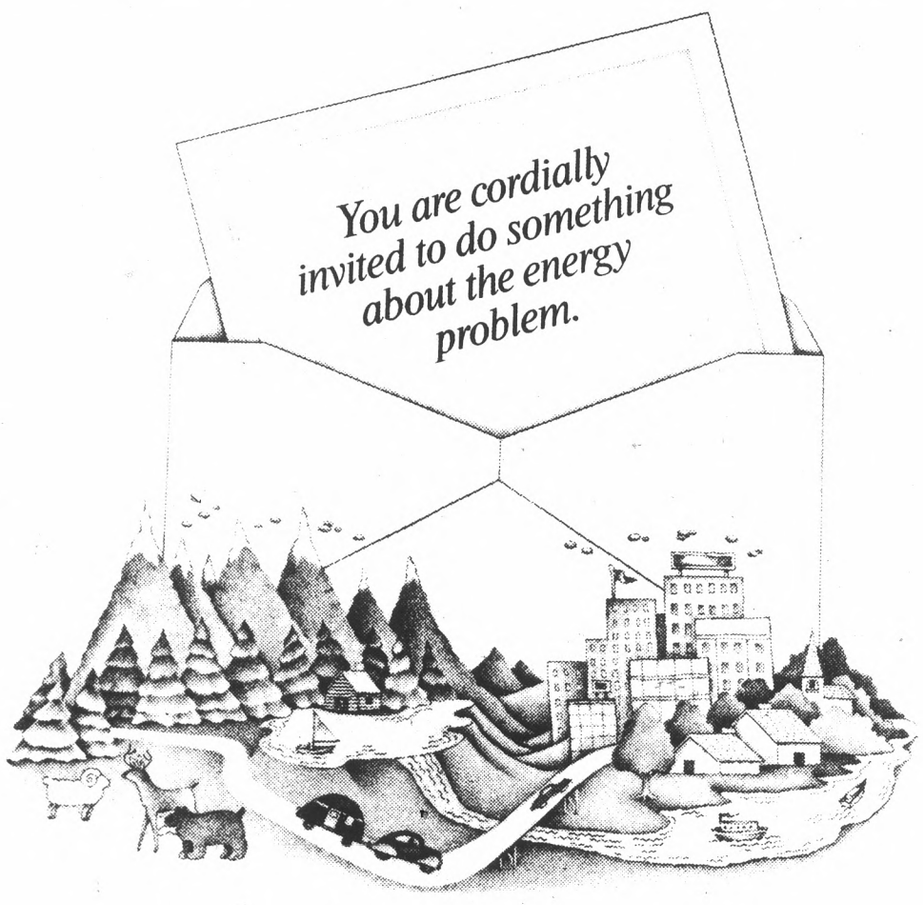
Habib says this must be a difficult strategy for Americans to accept.

"But if you live through wars constantly, if you see your family being killed, you have a different mentality," he says. "And the Palestinians that are growing up now will show no mercy because they never saw any mercy."

Habib stepped into a different world when he came to California. He now thinks he has changed so much he could no longer live the way he once did in Palestine.

"I'm very attached to Jerusalem, but all my friends have already left and my family is here," he says. "All the educated people are leaving. There is no way to support yourself there, except by working bad jobs for the Jews.

"I feel like I should give something to my country. But I can't waste all my time fighting."



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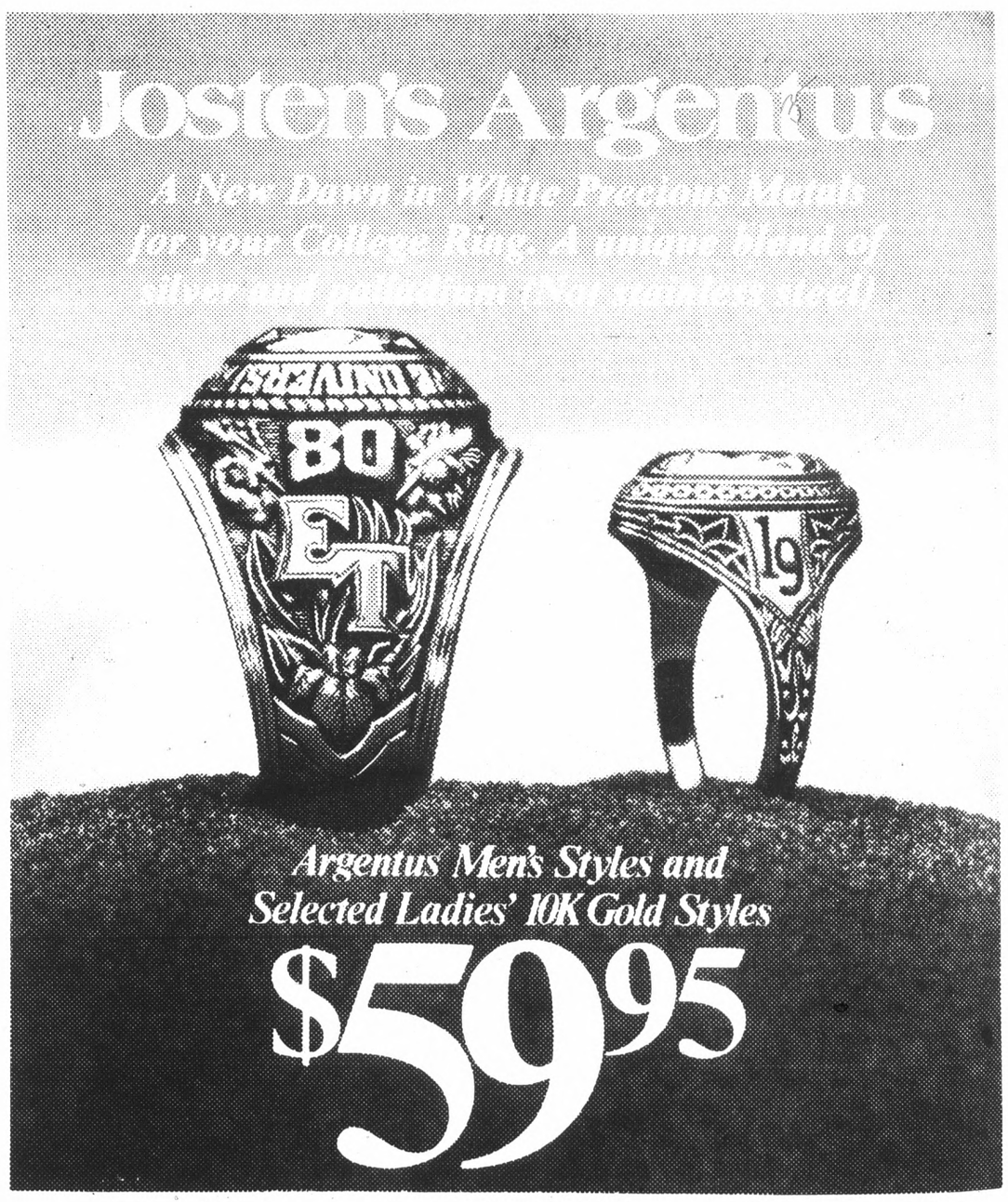
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SF State's $1 land deal

by Jaime Lapus

SF State has made the real estate buy of the century: 35 acres in Tiburon for $1.

The deed of the former Naval Net Depot, now surplus land, will be formally transferred to SF State by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on May 2.

SF State won the right to the land in June, 1976, for its proposal to use the facility as a field station for the study of San Francisco Bay and the Bay Area's environment — a use compatible with the work of the Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory, a federal agency using another 10 acres of the former depot.

The university will be charged a token $1 for the land.

After a probationary period of 30 years, SF State will have complete ownership of the 35-acre facility. During that period, the federal government can reclaim the property if it believes the academic institution is failing to live up to its proposals.

"They do this as a kind of insurance policy to make sure you do what you said you'd do," said James Kelly, dean of SF State's School of Science.

Kelly is also the executive secretary of the governing board of the Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies, the facility's new name.

"They were trying to find two parties that can work together in the same place and not interfere with each other's activities," he said. "They were concerned with having people who didn't understand the laboratory's operations and might fool around with their expensive equipment."

According to Kelly, the constraints on the facility's use are written in "general language" to accomodate both parties.

"We're trying to be reasonable with each other," he said, "and I don't see any problem at all."

Kenneth Crawford, the center's interim director, said the federal government also wanted a recipient whose activities would be compatible with the local community.

Currently, only a handlful of SF State graduate students are using the field station doing scientific studies of the marine environment. An average of 50 people at any given time will be allowed to use the center when it operates at full swing in the next five years.

Except for minor construction, including fence and road repair, no major construction work is planned on the site. The former depot has about seven major buildings and nine smaller ones.

The university will limit itself to the use of one large, 30,000-square-foot building.

Research will not be confined to physical and biological studies of the Bay and the environment alone, but will extend to the social and economic aspects of the Bay Area, according to Kelly.

"San Francisco has the characteristic of being a large urban area on an estuary. We want to look at the whole environment. The cities around it make an impact on the bay which you can't ignore if you want to study it," Kelly said.

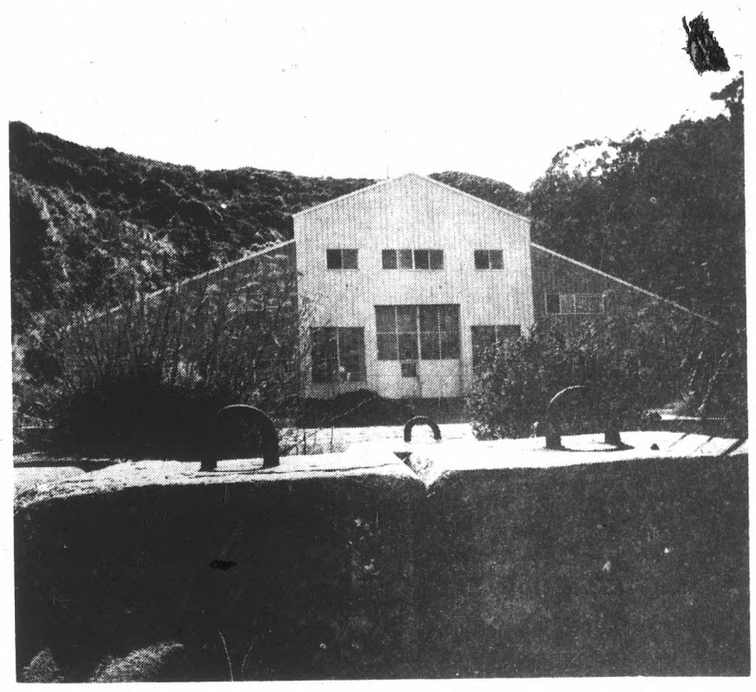
Kelly added that the Bay Area has international environmental significance.

"Historically, cities have been established along coastal plains, most of them on estuaries — London, Athens, Cairo, and Bombay. If we study a city on a large estuary, such as San Francisco, then we study an example (of an area) where a large part of the world's population lives."

The center has an eight member governing board: two from off campus, two from the university administration and four faculty representatives. Funding for field studies will come mostly from grants.

Crawford, interim director for more than a year, will be leaving his post this summer. A search for a permanent, part-time replacement is underway.

During the years before World War I, the site was used as a coal station for the Navy's steam-powered warships.



SF State's new environmental study station operates on this site in Tiburon.

In 1931, the state acquired it for a nautical training school, the California Maritime Academy.

Shortly before World War II, the Navy reclaimed the site to weave anti-submarine nets, including the seven-mile, 6,000-ton net draped to protect San Francisco Bay.

In the late 50s, the land was divided into a 45-acre parcel and two parks, Tiburon Uplands and Paradise Beach Park. Then in 1975, the remaining 35 acres were declared surplus federal land.

The environmental center is located on the east side of the Tiburon Peninsula near Paradise Drive. The sloping landscape is covered with eucalyptus and pine trees and thrives with racoons, squirrels, and other small wildlife.

Parking lot attendants are rehired

by David Peterson

All but one of the student assistants formerly employed by the campus police force for parking lot patrol have been rehired and are now on duty.

The one exception is John Orendorff who brought the matter of SF State's unprotected parking lots to the attention of *Phoenix*. Orendorff stated in the March 16 issue that the laying off of five student patrol persons was a contradiction for a police department that was supposedly interested in preventative police work.

Former acting chief Fred Andrews said that Orendorff's charges are untrue. "We rehired as many as we could, but there were one or two other assistants that we couldn't take back," Andrews said.

Andrews said the reason Orendorff was not rehired is that he did not qualify for work-study this semester.

Orendorff admitted he hadn't made the April, 1977 application deadline for work study, but said he attributes that to postal delays.

"I feel my personal freedom has been violated," he said. "This is an effort to teach people a lesson about speaking out against the administration."

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OPINIONS

AS audit reveals truth

The CSUC system spends a carload of money auditing the various university student body governments and the financing of their auxiliary student organizations. After months of travel, research and intense multiplication and division, the audit team has found this great truth:

Turnouts for AS elections are small and well-organized groups can easily sweep an election.

For months we have only been able to speculate about this, but now that the word is out, we would like to add to the audit staff's list of great truths:

Our current ruling troupe meets the audit team's criteria for a typical student government profile. Of the 22 student government vacancies last December, CARE ran for 21 slots, won all of them, and swept the election. Less than six percent of the student body voted this cartel into office.

It is acknowledged by many that our student rulers are a happy-go-lucky gang of clowns without makeup. For example, President Wayne Lukaris runs from railing to railing of the Student Union mezzanine gaping at women.

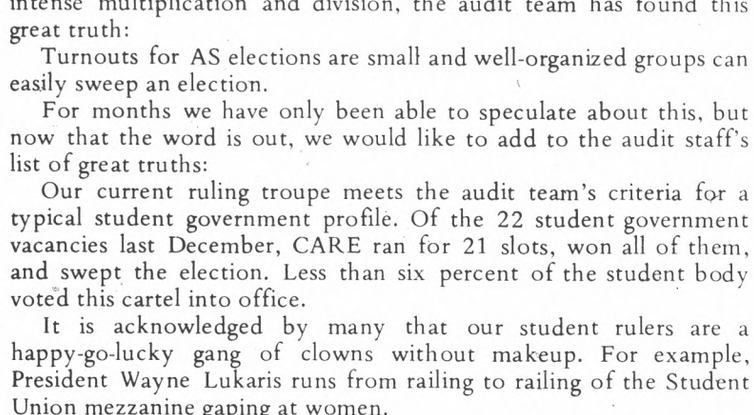
The list of zany antics by these crazy people having crazy fun is a long one, but the fact that our leaders may be chowderheads is not at issue. The issue is that anyone can run under the benevolent umbrella of a party name and, if the party has more people running for office than any other, can be virtually guaranteed election.

Nazis, Young Socialists, Democrats, Separatists, cheerleading squads, Esperanto enthusiasts, Druids, Zoroastrians – it doesn't matter. Anyone can get elected if they belong to a big enough group.

The AS is a registered corporation. It is fitting that it is run by a group of faceless humanoids – just like real corporations.

Students will never take much interest in student government elections and maybe it is only fair that they continue to get what they deserve. But the proliferation of slates at election time – each of them vying to be not the better but the bigger – is an invitation to cronyism and bad government. Jesus Christ couldn't get elected here if he ran as an independent.

With the elimination of political student government parties, any attempt to make student government look like real government might dissolve. If people had to run for office on their own merits instead of party affiliation, it might promote totally random election of candidates, but random incompetence is much more inoffensive than well-organized incompetence.



AS news and views

by Eric Newton

Since the budget became unstuck, news has been coming thick and fast. Mostly thick.

* Associated Students boss Wayne (Lucky) Lukaris is pushing an AS constitutional amendment that would lengthen his term to a year-and-a-half – so the officers' terms will expire when next year's budget does.

"That idea is a piece of shit," an AS Legislature member says. "It will never pass. The constitution will be rewritten this summer, so there's no need to make changes now."

* Followup: "I've been watching, and it seems as if every new administration doesn't like the constitution or by-laws and wants to rewrite them," says 57-year-old Isadore (Izzie) Pivnick, 1947 AS president.

Now they call him Assistant Superintendent Pivnick, one of the San Francisco Unified School District execs who reorganized the K-12 grades in the city.

Pivnick reports: "We have so many SF State graduates in the S.F. school system, teaching children of other SF State graduates . . ." And so it goes.

Thanks for the short meetings and minutes, Izzie, and for marching with two thousand others to City Hall in 1947 to demand a new campus. That old downtown school was filled to the roof.

We're better off on the balmy shores of Lake Merced.

* An idea that should have flopped but didn't: The non-objective appointment by Lukaris of his "bosom buddy" Bill Zachry to corporate secretary.

Lukaris ran on a platform called CARE. He said he cared about the average student. Why not appoint one of those?

* Clique within a clique: The student presidents club may be going down for the second time. Three of its key members recently resigned.

They'll fight long and hard for student rights, but when a good job offer comes along . . .

One of the openings is Sacramento lobbyist for CSUC (Crazy, Screwed-Up College) students. Steve Rafter, AS legislature speaker, may apply, if his courage holds up.

* Christians 2; CARP 1: First, a $60 Christian students ad in *Phoenix*, titled "Practice what you preach, or the darker side of the Moon." The ad said CARP (Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles) was a Moonie front group.

Second round: A $70 CARP ad in the next week's *Zenger's*, which counterattacked with "judge not, that you not be judged." CARP admitted studying Reverend Moon's teachings, but said they study others.

Third round: Christians, in another $60 *Phoenix* spot. "We stand by our original article."

Conclusion: Religion is profitable. Could the average student afford those ads?

* Last gasp: SF State President Paul F. Romberg is losing some good men – first Humanities Dean Leo Young, then Provost Donald Garrity – and should be upset, right?

That's what you think.

PHOENIX
SPRING 1978

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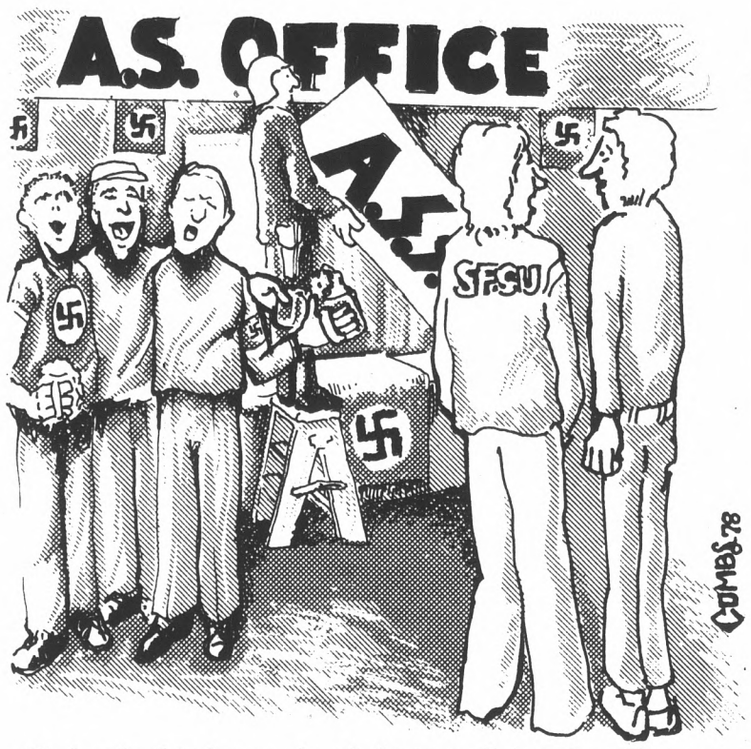


"I don't think much of their politics, but I've got to admit that they're cohesive as hell."

Passion Pit prestige

by Marc D'Angelo

For years, many of us "common folk" movie-goers have had to take a back seat to sophisticated film viewers. They embarass us with a constant flow of intellectual motion picture knowledge and keen insights on symbolic meanings.

It is time for us to fight back and play their game.

First of all, we have to learn a few weighted buzz words that movie snobs fling about effortlessly. Words like "surrealistic," "imagery," and "intense."

Another change we must make is to alter our vocabularies. Instead of saying that it was "a fun movie," we'll have to denounce it as "an escapist film." And instead of being "too depressing," it is "heavy-handedly realistic."

And, of course, we'll have to get acquainted with imported movie makers (or foreign film directors). This particular game involves at least two participants.

When one player says Werner Herzog, another must recognize the director's name and shoot back a suitable buzz word. An acceptable example is "imagery."

Other players may say, "Oh, I loved his earliest films," or compliment or denounce his techniques.

Remember, directors only make one good film in their lifetimes. These films are invariably their first or most obscure films. Often they are low budget, badly printed, out of focus with unusually garbled soundtracks. As soon as a filmmaker has become popular everything he does is commercial, glossy, impersonal. The trick is to find the obscure films before any of your fellow filmgoers find them.

This game should be played loudly while waiting in line for a first-run movie – I mean film.

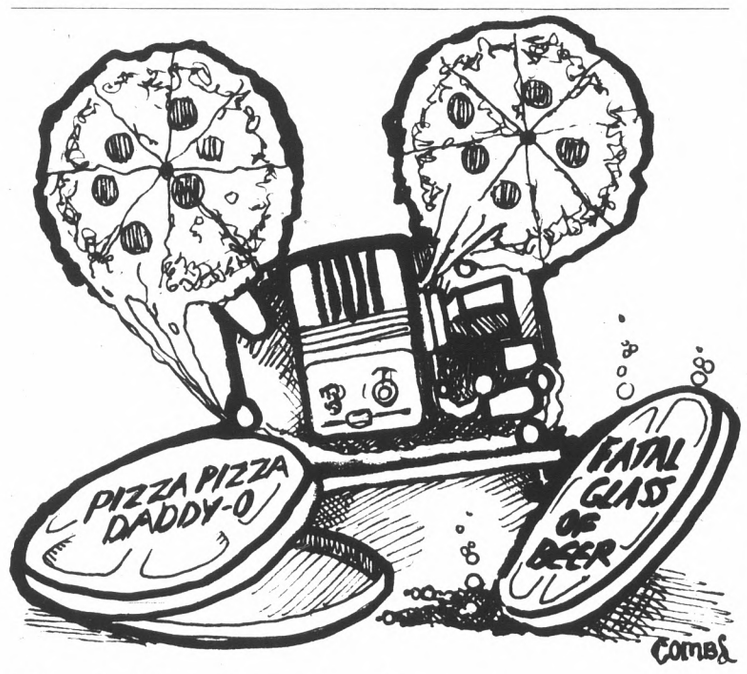
Part of this game is built on the fear of intellectual inadequacy. If you can't come back with a plethora of pleonastic verbiage (such as plethora and pleonastic) you might look less than brilliant.

So, saying it was a grossly violent movie isn't enough. Instead you've got to reach for the moon and opine, "Indeed, I witnessed an excessive amount of hostile physical expression."

Dressing for the film (apparel such as berets, earth shoes, worn corduroy pants and a beard) is optional but encouraged.

Finishing touches to playing the sophisticated film gourmet include a Manhattan accent, turquoise jewelry, exaggerated manual gestures and a heavy woolen scarf.

Finally, while it is okay to eat popcorn in the dark, don't let anyone see you buy it.



Celluloid zeroes

by Jeff Kaye

Sex Life of a Polyp is just one of more than 1,800 films waiting to be viewed at SF State's Audio Visual Center. So is *Pizza Pizza Daddy-O*.

I was lucky enough to find a list that named all the films and while I'm not sure what they're actually about, the titles, in most cases, make it obvious.

Here's a partial list of what's available. Anyone interested in seeing them should contact the AV Center.

Paraquat, a topic of deep concern for many college students, is apparently the subject in *Grass – A Nation's Battle for Life*. Another killer is exposed in *Fatal Glass of Beer*.

Sex, also important to most college students, is the apparent topic in such films as *In and Out, Off On* and *The Business of Sex. Seed Dispersal* might also be included in this category.

Some of the films are highly instructional. These include *Maps are Fun, Finger Painting, Jump Rope, Testing Reinforced Concrete Beams, Colors are Fun* and *How to Make Potato Prints*.

Others are just plain exciting: *Life of the Molds, Bags, I Am the Price System, Frog Heartbeat*, and *Elastoid Inertia Oscillations in Rotating Fluid*.

For those students who like soap operas, alternatives from the regular television fare are available in *All My Babies, Toward Tomorrow* and *Harvest of Shame*.

Students who have spent time pondering the cosmos will be happy to note that the entire cosmic order is explained in *Understanding Our Universe*. It runs 11 minutes.

Even students whose viewpoints differ from the norm can find films of interest in the AV collection.

Worried about moral decline? *Fight for Morality* might be inspiring.

Interested in bathrooms? *The Bathtub Vortex* and its compelling sequel, *The Sink Vortex*, are offered.

The question, "What is the most important thing in the world?" is answered in the film, *Most Important Thing in the World*. But be forewarned – because of its shocking nature, no one will be seated during the last five minutes.

Of all the films available, only one is sure to bring the same reaction from every person on campus. It's called *San Francisco State as Utopia*.

LETTERS

Decade update

I may have missed it by underreading your "Decade" supplement, but where exactly do you note, with any emphasis, that the California Supreme Court declared the actions of the then administration, including the now Senator Hayakawa to be unconstitutional?

And where does your supplement say that the foolish students defending what they saw as their honor – those that threw their heads at riot batons and their groins at the Tac Squad's boots – were disallowed by the same State Supreme Court from collecting a dime?

Robert J. Hall

Thaw welcomed

Regarding Bill Miller's "Romberg ends budget freeze" (March, 1978): I am pleased that SF State President Paul F. Romberg signed the Associated Students 1977-78 interim budget ending the eight-month financial freeze. As a student of SF State, I can begin to use the services provided by the AS programs once again. However, I think the students and myself should be refunded $10 for services that were not provided during the eight-month financial freeze. Furthermore, I didn't appreciate the increase in tuition at SF State.

Willis Chatmon

Fat Man's past

It was with surprise and happiness that I read Jim Gibbons' review/reminiscences of my old friend Fat Man Willie Snodgrass. Perhaps, in my humble way, I could add a few details on Fat Man's life in the years preceding the 60s. First, I think it is important to remind the reader that had Fat Man stayed with his original instrument, he no doubt today would be considered the Western world's foremost Eskimo jazz accordianist. As Fat Man told the story, it was his father, after a hard day hunting seals, who attempted to amuse querulous Willie by giving the boy an old whale's bladder to play with. To little Willie's profound amazement, the whale's bladder, when squeezed, produced a few, faint, wavering notes of music. The rest, of course, is history.

Not many people know this, but Fat Man's first passion after the accordian was nuclear physics. It was Bob Oppenheimer who invited Fat Man (known among the atom boys as Dr. Eugene Snodgrass) and myself to work with his team at Los Alamos during WWII. After many a long day at the drawing boards, it was Willie who kept our spirits from flagging with his accordian. We scientists were thinking of presenting him a small ape in gratitude but instead we nicknamed the larger bomb after him – hence the "Fat Man" bomb. (And without undue boasting, I might add that the "Little Boy" was named after myself, who, in my modest way, contributed to group morale with the practical jokes I played with small amounts of plutonium. Indeed, it was I, with the plutonium, who taught Fat Man the phrase "Think fast!")

After the war, many of we scientists dropped out of the atomic rat race, each going our own way. Imagine my surprise, when in the mid 50s, I met Fat Man again behind the counter of a Washington, D.C. deli. Working thus, Fat Man picked up his fondness for cloleslaw, in particular, a coleslaw colored with a harmless blue food dye. Fat Man (who at this time was known among his fans as "Deli Roll" Snodgrass) had written an ode to his odd concoction in his ever-popular "Blue Coleslaw Blues" (Totally Obscure Blues Label, TW-695 B):

I went down to the deli
To see my baby there.
Oh, I said, I went to the deli
To see my baby there.
But my baby done run off
with the delivery boy
And, lawd, sometimes I get so
that I just don't give a fuck...
You can keep your
chopped chicken livers,
You can have your
lox and creamed cheese,
You can shove your
potato-macaroni salad,
But, lawd, save the blue
coleslaw blues for me...

At my invitation, Fat Man frequently sat in on the jug band Dwight "White Light of the Void" Eisenhower led in the Oval Office on Thursday nights. With Fat Man on accordian, Ike on lead jug, "Bleeding John" F. Dulles on tissue and comb, Mamie on spoons and vocals, Ed "Raving Dog" Teller on washboard, and myself on sweet potato, we passed many an enjoyable musical evening. We did have young Dick Nixon on jaw harp until he twanged himself, severely slicing his tongue. To our later regret, we allowed him to work the tape recorder. Once in a while, Al "Fuzz Ball" Einstein would sit in on violin. Fat Man and Einstein made it a habit to swap moron jokes when together.

With the change in administration, came changes in all our lives, each again going his separate way. I often wondered what became of Fat Man, and until Jim Gibbons' article, I had considered his memory irrevocably lost. Well, I'm an old fart, and I tend to ramble on. Let me close...

Dr. Rubin "Sleepy Joe" Goldberg

One more time

Last week, Phoenix *printed a letter from Roger Levin of the campus Legal Referral Center. Inadvertently, the first half of the letter was not printed. The complete letter is printed below.*

Dear City Editor,

I am writing in response to an article which appeared in last week's *Phoenix* (March 15) about the recent wave of demonstrations and clashes with police which occurred at Hastings College of the Law. In your description of the event, a number of groups officially supporting the demonstrations were named, including "the Legal Referral Center at SF State."

As director of the Legal Referral Center, I was appalled. The question has never yet once been brought up at any of our meetings, much less discussed or voted upon, but the fact is that the Legal Referral Center has taken no stand, pro *or* con, about this matter. We, as a program, have *not* come out "supporting the demonstrations." Wrong, wrong, wrong.

I can only surmise that your reporter either (1) called our office and talked to a sympathetic staff member (and picked up the ball and ran with it), or (2) talked to someone demonstrating at Hastings who said she/he worked with us. Neither of these constitutes official support by this program. A retraction is definitely in order.

Roger Levin
Director

Eureka!

I enjoyed Robert Rubino's recent Intermission column about my game, "San Francisco in a Box." His summation of the game, "an affectionate, satirical romp through most of the city's highlights and hazards," was perfect. There was one error in the article that I would like to correct: the dog shit square takes place in Eureka Valley, not the Sunset (District). In Eureka Valley dogs have the run of the sidewalks and cats patrol the backyards. As one of my colleagues at the campus Library pointed out to me, the reverse of that situation would be a far happier arrangement.

For the sake of those poverty-stricken students who don't have $10 to buy one of my games at the Second Front Bookstore, I have given a copy to the Information Desk at the Student Union. The Curriculum Library on the fifth floor of the campus Library also has a copy.

Bill Long

Stop the purge

Minority student organizations have been threatened with the forced loss of their office space as a result of an outrageous proposal by the Student Union administration to replace these organizations' facilities with a Bank of America or post office. This racist and undemocratic proposal must be stopped! The Spartacus Youth League unconditionally defends the minority organizations against this blatant attack!

This is not an isolated example of harassment, but part of the anti-communist, anti-labor, racist assault by the capitalist class that has been fostered by President Jimmy Carter's "Human Rights" campaign. Only a few weeks ago, SF State President Romberg stated his plans to rid the campus of all leftist and minority "pressure groups." In attempting to carry this out, Romberg has proven a well-trained successor to S.I. Hayakawa, who systematically purged the university of leftist and minority activists during the 1968-69 strike.

What is urgently needed is a broad-based mobilization of faculty, students and campus workers to stop this attempted purge. This can best be done through united-front rallies and demonstrations that would be open to all groups and individuals who agree with the slogans – "End Administration Harassment of Minority and Leftist Organizations!," "Full Access to University Facilities by Student Organizations!" To ensure the broadest possible participation all endorsing organizations should have the right to have speakers at united front actions and to issue propaganda in their own name.

The SYL supports all actions directed against the administration's racist plans. STOP THE PURGE!

David Ellison
Spartacus Youth League

Students don't cash in on food stamps

by Joyce Lodwick

Food stamps are a social service that relatively few students use.

In San Francisco County, only 622 college students receive food stamps. The number of SF State students receiving food stamps is unknown since no agency keeps track of recipients at individual colleges.

The food stamp program is run by the United States Department of Agriculture. There are actually two food stamp programs: public assistance (for those who receive food stamps and other federal assistance) and non-public assistance (for those who get food stamps only).

Most student food stamp recipients qualify for non-public assistance.

There are several reasons for the low number of student recipients. One reason is that to qualify, a person must make $262 or less a month. Student loans, scholarships, parental support, income from jobs and financial aid are all counted as income. At the same time, deductions from net income include tuition (but not books and supplies), a portion of rent, utilities, medical expenses and child care.

"A person should not try to figure his own net income," said Jerry Fishman, S.F. Department of Social Services supervisor in the Non-Assistance Food Stamp Program Division.

"A student may not think he's qualified, but a food stamp worker might figure it so he is," Fishman said.

A student is not eligible for food stamps if he is declared a dependent on his parents' income tax. The parents have to fill out a financial statement if the student is not claimed. If the parents are receiving some type of assistance, however, the student is eligible whether claimed or not.

According to Fishman, many students won't apply for food stamps because of the social stigma attached.

"It's hard for the middle-class student to come in and apply," Fishman said.

"Sometimes the people he has to sit and wait with are enough to make him turn around and walk out," he said.

Fishman said he would like to see food stamp representatives go out to campuses at the beginning of semesters to take applications, thus eliminating the need for students to go to the food stamp office. The only arrangement that the food stamp office has with local colleges now is to supply forms to the financial aid offices.

Most food stamp recipients have to take part in Work Registration. This is the system by which the Department of Social Services tries to find jobs for recipients.

Students are now exempt from the program, but, according to the Department of Social Services, this is expected to change shortly. Students will be required to register for at least part-time jobs.

There are opportunities for fraud in obtaining food stamps, since the department does not have the time or the people to check every applicant thoroughly. "We have to be careful because of rip-offs," said Fishman.

He estimates, though, that 90 percent of applicants are legitimate.

If fraud is proven, food stamps are discontinued, and repayment is demanded.

Students who receive food stamps have mixed feelings about the program. One student who has been on food stamps off-and-on for 18 months said, "It is a necessity. I either had to miss classes and work or get food stamps."

This student reflected Fishman's feelings about social stigma. "When I applied, I thought, 'should I be here?'" he said.

Another student said that she didn't like going into the office to apply, but that two years on the program had been good for her.

"I get a lot more done in school," she said. "I don't have to kill myself working or wondering where my next meal is coming from," she said.

Some students have to pay for food stamps. For example: a student, depending on his income, can pay from $0-$42 for $52 worth of food stamps.

Fishman feels that students who wish to receive food stamps should be helped as much as possible. "They are trying to do something positive with their lives, unlike some wino who sells his food stamps for cash to get a bottle," he said.

Announcements

Alpine Club meeting April 10 at noon in Student Union B 112-113. Plans for upcoming trips will be discussed, including Stanislaus River rafting trip in May. All students welcome.

Council for Exceptional Children begins its film festival on April 10 at 4:00 p.m. in Student Union 118.

The Student Reading Series this week features Marie Elise Wheatwind and Gail Tsukiyama reading their poetry. The reading will take place at noon on April 7 in Student Union conference room AB.

Student organizations and programs are reminded to sign up for the rain-delayed Spring Activities Fair at the Student Activities Office, 125 Old Administration Building. The fair will be held from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11 and 12.

SF State Libertarian Alliance presents "Cryonics Suspension – Need Death be Fatal" with Jerry White, president of the Bay Area Cryonics Society, discussing the history and advances in cryonic techniques.

The Urban Students Program is having a Job Day on Thursday, April 13, in the Blakesley Room of the Physical Science Building from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Spreading written word

by Frank Edson

SF State student Ann O'Halloran works at Delancey Street reading poetry with a former community college student, who had dropped out before finishing his first semester.

She is teaching the 24-year-old how to improve his reading skills, which were equivalent to those of a seventh grader. The student, O'Halloran recalled, was brighter than other residents of the famed center for ex-addicts and ex-convicts. She knew of several adults there who were unable to read beyond the third-grade level.

A tutor of SF State's Center for Reading Improvement, O'Halloran is one of a group of students earning units and gaining training by tutoring people at Delancey Street, mental health centers, and Bay Area homes with school-age children who have reading problems.

"He went through the (educational) system without really learning how to read," O'Halloran said of her student.

Unable to understand written abstract ideas, her pupil initially was turned off to the idea of reading poetry, and the SF State tutor opted for "games" to teach her student to relate words, ideas and images to each other.

"At first it was hard to find something that interested him, but I kept bringing poetry and after awhile we read a lot of it together. He became pretty enthusiastic," O'Halloran recalled.

"The environment for learning at Delancey Street, and at other places we tutor, is not the best," she said. "At first we were required to bring our own light bulb and had to carry the table and chairs up three flights of stairs to an empty room.

"Because of the presence of other SF State tutors and tutees in the room, the one-to-one relationship we need wasn't really there. Not being able to read is not very prestigious. Everybody (at Delancey Street) knew who couldn't read," O'Halloran explained.

Shelley Lean, director of the Center for Reading Improvement at SF State, instructs a course (English 654) in which more than 100 students receive training and guidance as tutors.

The affable, energetic director said, "We have a favorite saying, and that is to 'Find Love in the Big City' for people who do not have reading skills, regardless of age. Imagine what it's like not being able to read a menu in a restaurant, or street signs or the newspaper.

"For many people, learning to read means a new job, being able to function as an independent person... things you and I take for granted.

"We're not perfect by any means," Lean admits. "You have to be patient and wait for students to be ready to read. It's no fun not reading."

She said the program is noted for its good track record.

"Theoretically, we have a workable model. Tutees are out of the classroom situation, and are getting help from someone who is young," she said.

O'Halloran said she thinks her student at Delancey Street has improved his reading level, but she isn't sure because she hasn't received results of his phonics test.

Tutored students are given phonics and comprehension tests by SF State tutors before and after the four month semester to measure improvement.

O'Halloran said her pupil "never seemed angry and didn't blame the system for his not being able to read," she said. "The past is avoided as often as possible. It's how they are now – their personalities – that's important."

While O'Halloran's student may not have expressed dissatisfaction with his education, Lean, who wrote the textbook used by tutors in the Center for Reading Improvement, has few complimentary words for the educational system, particularly in San Francisco.

"It's a reality of life that San Francisco's education system is going downhill," she said.

"The elementary and junior high school students we tutor are by no means stupid. They just haven't been motivated by teachers or parents.

"Most schools are leery of having others come to tutor 'their' students in reading. They don't want to take advice on how to go about something. So, after we are contacted by concerned teachers or parents, tutoring sessions for students are conducted in the homes."

Most tutored students do improve their reading levels, some by as many as four grade levels in four months, but some are not as fortunate, O'Halloran said.

For one SF State tutor last semester, the one-to-one relationship of tutoring led to deep personal involvement. Ultimately, an 11-year-old youngster at Oakland's Thornhill School could read no better than when the lessons began in September.

Unable to tutor Russell in his home because of a turbulent atmosphere, Sherry Vorpagel, now a supervisor in the program, brought Russell to her home once a week.

"Russell suffered from severe mental abuse. He often told me how his father did off-the-wall things to him, and how his father always stood up for Russell's older brothers," Vorpagel began.

"He developed a mental block because of the abuse, and it showed in school where he wouldn't read. He lacked confidence and needed attention badly," she said.

During the semester, Vorpagel took Russell to her parents' farm near Sacramento where the youngster rode horses and read about animals and sports, his favorite subjects. He had never been out of the city before, Vorpagel said.

"He became a completely different child away from his home environment. I would say immediately after that weekend he progressed from his second grade level to that of a fourth grader," Vorpagel said.

Photo by Hector Esparza

SF State student Chris Wood (left) records Davy Lopez at Delancey Street.

"But his father dreaded my presence, and his brothers became jealous of the attention I was giving Russell. His father didn't want me around because he did not want to be reminded that his son could not read. And my being white didn't help."

Vorpagel said she considered contacting child abuse officials because of Russell's mental condition, brought about by his father's harshness.

"But we decided against it because we had to show actual bruises. And his father would have gotten back at me by further abusing Russell, and putting a halt to the tutoring," she said. "The situation proved more damaging than beneficial for Russell. I would still be working with him this semester if it weren't for his home life. He just needed a caring person."

Panel explains drop in SAT-ACT scores

by Joe Rodriguez

A 14-year nation-wide decline in the average scores on College Board exams has caused concern among educators. The tests are designed to predict college performance.

Eligibility for admission to the CSUC system for freshmen and lower division transfer students is determined by a combination of the student's grade point average (GPA) over the final three years of high school and the American College Test (ACT) composite score or Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) total score.

Applicants must also place in the upper one-third of high school students in California.

An advisory panel, headed by former Secretary of Labor Williard Wirtz, was chartered by the College Entrance Exam Board in August 1977 to examine the causes of the decline.

The panel said much of the decline could be attributed to the increase in the number of high school graduates who went on to college in the 1960s.

In the 1970s the number of students going to college has stabilized but the scores are continuing to decline. The panel said many factors were to blame, including a breakdown of family stability, traumas of this period of American history, such as Vietnam and Watergate, and the popularity of television.

The panel also cited a decline of academic standards in the teaching of English.

"Less thoughtful and critical reading is now being demanded and careful writing has apparently gone out of style," it concluded.

The average score on verbal tests has dropped 49 points, from 478 to 429, since 1963. Math scores have fallen 32 points – from 502 to 470.

Ruth L. Murray, director of the SF State Testing Center, said, "No test is a perfect approximation of a student's ability, but the College Board tests can serve as good predictors of college success.

"The tests can also be used as a counseling tool and a diagnostic instrument to assist students in the areas of English and math. It is not generally used that way, though, because it is mainly for administrative purposes. But it can be used to let the students see their strengths and weaknesses, as indicated by the tests' scores."

Angel Perea, director of the Educational Opportunity Program, said he views the tests in a different light.

"The Third World questions the validity of standardized tests," Perea said. "In 1971, I was involved with the Educational Testing Service (ETS). We studied the relation between testing and performance in college for Spanish-speaking students. Test scores were intended to be used as supplemental information and not for use as an instrument for screening. However, many institutions use it solely for that purpose, even though the tests weren't designed for it."

Perea said he doesn't think minority students are the cause of the decline in scores. He said there has been a national decline in minority enrollment.

"People are rethinking before going to college," he said. "There is no longer a guarantee that going to college will get you a job."

Larry L. Kroeker, dean of student affairs, said the long term decline in scores does not surprise him.

"The tests were originally intended to predict success for privately funded colleges such as Yale and Harvard," he said. "Their populous was small and the students were highly qualified. As the program expanded to include less qualified persons, the scores declined."

Kroeker said the university should also look at a student's achievements in high school in considering him for admission.

"With the sophisticated education system we now have, I can't understand why the test scores are lower," Kroeker said.

Freshman student Patty Sanders said, "High school can be a breeze. I had a couple of teachers who would give you an A or B just for showing up to class."

As for the SAT she said, "I didn't especially care for that test because I felt a great deal of pressure before, during and after taking it. I was really worried about it because I never had good English teachers and half of the SAT was on English."

New teaching techniques in high schools may also have led to the decline, according to Sarah Freedman, English lecturer here.

"For a while," she said, "they didn't teach the ways that were of use for test taking. Now, that phenomena is changing. You can't forget that students need the basic skills of reading and writing."

Freedman said the SAT was intended to test aptitude and not knowledge, and high school grades serve as better indicators of a student's success in college.

Graduate student Marilyn Alquizola said bilingual students can be at a disadvantage in the verbal section of the College Board tests.

"To be bilingual in normally considered an advantage," Alquizola said. "But in test taking, where you face established norms, this advantage is quickly transformed into a distinct disadvantage."

Kroeker said the test makers are sensitive to culturally biased questions and they attempt to control it by revising the tests early.

A world of business

by Ken Dorter

The Center for World Business, located in BSS, is a university-run program where students are introduced to the business environment through guest speakers, symposiums and student internships.

"We're part of the outreach program of the university," said Klaus D. Schmidt, business instructor and director of the center. "We try to relate the school of business to the business community."

Schmidt said the center tries to make businesses aware that the school of business exists. "We provide direct referral and opportunities for students because of contacts," he said.

The Center for World Business is associated with groups such as the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the World Trade Association.

Internships in businesses such as the Bechtel Corporation, the world's largest engineering firm, give students practical experience.

The center's speakers forum includes speakers from the fields of economics, international relations, political science and marketing. Six to eight events are scheduled annually and are publicized through brochures, direct mailing and newspaper advertising.

"It's seldom productive for professors to rub each others' backs," said Schmidt. "We want an interchange of ideas between the faculty and those who implement what we're doing."

Besides his duties at the center, Schmidt teaches a course, "Internship in Business." It is designed to aid students in reaching career goals and organize internships, both paying and non-paying.

He cited one case where a telephone company "trouble shooter" was dissatisfied with his job because of lack of upward mobility and wanted to enter another area of the company. Schmidt helped him obtain an internship in the company's marketing department where he was later hired full-time.

The center is funded through foundations, corporations and labor unions.

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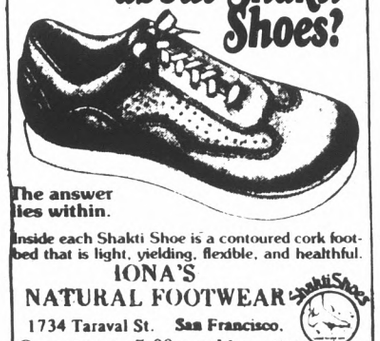

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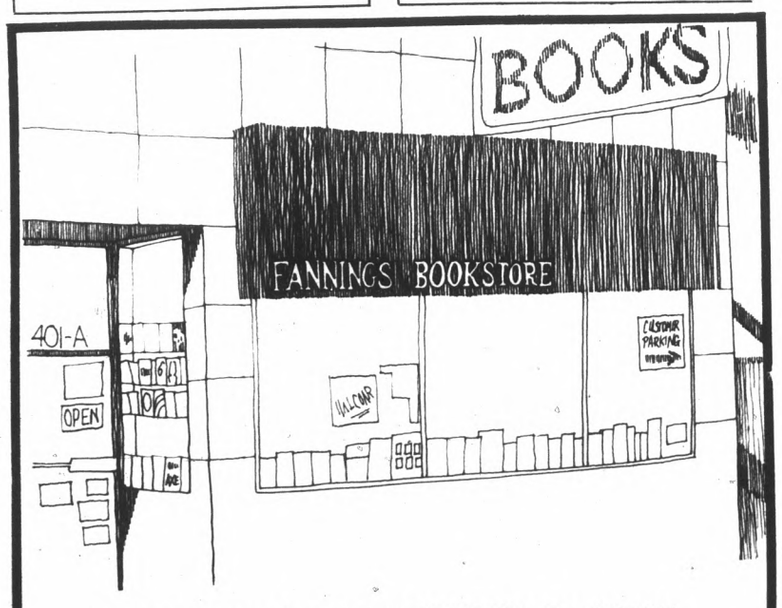

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NOSTALGIA

Oakland's olden days

by Eric Newton

If the A's move to Denver – and most high-level sources predict they will – baseball will abandon Oakland for the second time in 23 years.

Local fans of the old ball game may feel a twinge of *deja vu* about the A's sale. They should. The whole thing has happened before.

In 1955 a Pacific Coast League team named the Oakland Oaks moved. The Oaks were an informal farm club for the New York Yankees. They began playing in 1903 as one of the PCL's six original teams.

The Oaks survived an attack from the major leagues, two world wars and tough competition from the San Francisco Seals.

But, fatally wounded by television in the early 50s, the team moved to Vancouver to become the Mounties.

The baseball fields of Oakland lay fallow for 13 years until a medical insurance salesman named Charles Oscar Finley got rich, bought a baseball team and decided to be famous.

Finley received approval in 1968 to move his Kansas City A's to Oakland.

The San Francisco Giants and Oakland A's may not have competed regularly on the field, but there was competition – for fans.

Demographers, fans and league owners now say the Bay Area can't support two professional teams. Once, it could.

The Oaks played no-frills baseball. No television, no shaving commercials, no light beer.

The club won only four pennants in 53 years, but the fans kept coming back – fans like Mush the ragman.

Mush worked the streets of Oakland by day, crying "Bottles, sacks, rags!" He peddled until he could pay the 50-cent admission charge to the Oaks' Wednesday and Saturday games.

The team split its games between San Francisco and Oakland from 1903 through the Roaring Twenties.

John (Foghorn) Murphy rode a stallion through downtown San Francisco each year to urge fans to the opening games.

It wasn't until 1913, a year after the Oaks captured their first pennant, that there was talk of an East Bay playing field. So, if the San Francisco Giants agree to play games on both sides of the bay, it won't be the first time.

There were players named Beans and Cookie. Loyalty and rivalry ran high. The Seals/Oaks battles were legend. Fans and teams would hop the ferry, arguing all the way, to play one game in San Francisco and one in Emeryville, where the Oakland stadium was eventually built.

Those balmy Sundays led to many defeat.

Such as on the day in 1909 when Seals pitcher Cack Henley beat Wiggs of Oakland in 24 long innings at the Oaks' stadium, Freeman's Park.

Or in 1948, when a manager named Casey Stengel pushed the Oaks from nowhere to a pennant. Stengel later made a name for himself by winning five consecutive World Series for the Yankees.

Technology ignored the Oaks until the 1930s. Then, it crept up slowly. Lights were hoisted at the stadium and night games were born.

Two big advances were made in 1946. Stengel became manager and a washing maching was rolled into the stadium. A sports columnist wrote:

"Never let it be said that an Oakland ball player stepped on the field in a dirty pair of socks or without his undershirt neatly laundered."

The fans griped about some changes. When the price of peanuts went from 5 to 15 cents, woeful cries could be heard beyond the Golden Gate.

The park was enlarged. Sprinklers and double-tiered bleachers were installed. Fans could really see the action. The stadium became known as one of the most comfortable parks in the PCL.

The club won four pennants – in 1912, '27, '48, '50 – with color on the mound. Ralph (Pine Tar) Burton and Sheriff Charlie Gassaway along with flutterball artist John Tobin could have held their own among modern pitchers.

Another player who made a name for himself – Billy Martin, Yankee manager – played second base for the Oaks.

The players took the field in unassuming colors. The Oaks were decked out in white flannel and royal or midnight blue (depending on which newspaper you read).

The Seals/Oaks rivalry was so hot that Oaks players Piper Davis and Ray Noble received a letter telling them not to show up again at Seals Stadium. "Or it won't be very healthy," the note said.

The Acorns, as the team had been renamed, kicked around in the cellar for five years until owner and movie star Brick Laws exhausted all his crowd-pulling tricks.

He tried pouring a quarter-mile asphalt race track in the stadium. He tried discounting tickets. He tried ladies' days. Nothing worked.

The Acorns became the Vancouver Mounties.

And then came Finley.

He came juggling orange baseballs, riding Charlie O, the mule, with designated hitters and runners bulging from every pocket and the desire to be on top.

He brought the tools and gimmicks to grab that television audience. He promised a three-ring-circus baseball game. Finley started the non-traditional gold and green uniforms and the eye-catching white shoes.

His team won, but people stayed home and watched the circus on television. They won three consecutive World Series, starting in 1972.

But the game was different. The stadium was colossal, the uniforms strange and the fans a mass of bobbing beer cups.

After their peak seasons, the A's lost their talent.

Look at a roster. Where's the old team? Vida Blue – gone across the Bay. Reggie Jackson – gone. Catfish Hunter – gone. Bando, Fingers and Campy – gone, gone, gone.

Baseball has changed more in the salary department than any other. The first players were paid with donations from a happy crowd. The Oaks once paid the whole team $68,000. Now, individual salaries reach into the hundred thousands.

It seems owners got more for their money back then. Pitchers like George Boeher could and did hurl both full games of a doubleheader for the Oaks.

The possible departure of the A's is not as interesting as the demise of the old ball game in the Bay Area, a game spawned in 1866 when nine players from Oakland lost to nine San Franciscans.

One cannot name an exact date for the end of an era.

But try July 20, 1965, the day a wrecking ball put the finishing touches on Emeryville Stadium to make way for a Pepsi-Cola bottling plant.

Oakland Tribune sports editor Emmons Byrne said it in 1956: "Real estate is a sounder investment than baseball."

The Lil' Acorn, climbed into the dugout before an Oaks game.

Memories. That's all folks! But they're good ones.

Seals: closer to fans

by Michael Habeeb

Enthusiastic baseball fans file off the number 27 bus on the corner of 16th and Bryant Streets. Some slip into the Double Play Bar, where people are drinking and predicting the scores of the day's doubleheader.

They have come to see the San Francisco Seals baseball team play its final two games of the season, its final two games in the city. They have come to thank players, managers and owners who have brought 11 league championships to the hometown fans. They have come to say goodbye to a team that gave them a taste of baseball for 54 years. The date is Sept. 16, 1957.

San Francisco bid the Seals farewell in 1957 after a relationship that included the Earthquake, the Depression, three wars, Joe DiMaggio and Lefty O'Doul.

The Seals came to the city in 1903 when the Pacific Coast League was founded. They played most of their games at the old Recreation Park at 15th and Valencia Streets.

Charles Graham, George Putnam and Charles Strub, after purchasing the team in 1918, became known as the "Valencia Vanderbilts." As owners of a minor league club, the three made a great deal of money in the 1920s. They would sell their players to the major leagues for high prices. One sale of note: Third baseman Willie Kamm was sold to the Chicago White Sox for $100,000 in 1923.

"They were doing so well," said Jim McGee, recently retired *San Francisco Examiner* sportswriter who covered city baseball for 46 years. "They were selling ballplayers and the attendance was big. In those days, the 20s, the stockbrokers would close their offices at noon and everyone went to the ballpark. It was all-day baseball."

Graham took total control of the team in 1929, the year the stock market took a dive. In 1931, he built Seals Stadium at 16th and Bryant Streets for $1.25 million. The club won the league championship that season and drew 17,000 fans a game who paid five cents for a scorecard and 50 cents for a bleacher seat.

Graham survived the Depression years because of his ability to develop talented players and sell them to the majors.

Joe DiMaggio and his brothers Dom and Vince played with the Seals before going to the major leagues. Joe wore a Seals uniform from 1932-35.

In his second minor league season, DiMaggio hit safely in 61 consecutive games. With the New York Yankees he was one of the best hitters of all time.

Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, a Seals player in the 20s, became the team manager in 1935. The team won the pennant that year. O'Doul was the skipper for the next 17 years.

Financial problems hurt Graham near the end of World War II. Paul I. Fagan, a local millionaire, bought an interest in the Seals, presumably for tax purposes. But what the entrepreneur did with the Seals in the next nine years proved that he had bigger plans.

Fagan wanted a major league club in San Francisco, but first he wanted to please Seals fans and players. Seals Stadium took on a new look. There was a soda fountain, barber chairs, and a doorman greeting fans at the main gate.

Ushers and usherettes dressed in $100 uniforms escorted people to their seats. Advertising was taken off the outfield walls to give thy players a better background. Special turf was installed by a Scottish lawn expert.

Fagan paid O'Doul $45,000 a year to keep the feisty Irishman in the city. "He (Fagan) didn't know much about ballplayers. He had to rely on O'Doul," McGee said.

McGee said sportswriters cashed in on Fagan's generosity: "We made two wonderful trips to Hawaii. He took us over to Hawaii for spring training."

All this paid off as the Seals topped the league in 1946, drawing a minor league record attendance of 670,563.

Fagan then tried to make the PCL the third major league, encouraging other owners not to sell good players. Fagan stopped dealing his players to the majors, but the other owners didn't follow.

Meanwhile, Graham died and the number of fans began to decline. Near the end of the Korean War, Fagan backed out and dropped the fate of the team into the PCL's hands.

Damon Miller, Seals business manager, and a group of interested fans attempted to save the team by buying stock in San Francisco Seals, Inc. The team was able to survive under the "Little Corporation" for two years.

Then, in 1955, the Boston Red Sox purchased the Seals and made it a farm club, no longer an independently owned minor league team.

The Seals were to enjoy one more league title in 1957.

Today, San Franciscans still remember the team that was named after those mammals that sit out near the Cliff House.

Con Dempsey, P.E. teacher at A.P. Giannini Junior High School in the city, was a Seals pitcher from 1947 to 1951. He remembers the Sunday doubleheaders against the rival Oakland Oaks. "Everyone went to church in the morning," and then to the game, which started at 10:30.

"The lack of the commercialism that exists now, I think, made for a closer relationship," he said. "We felt a part of the fans and they felt a part of you. There were no barriers set."

Dempsey said of O'Doul, "He treated me like a son. He never lectured to me. He was a guiding light for many of us."

"All the kids loved him," said bar owner Lee Stanfel about the Seals' manager.

Stanfel, with his brother Stan, owns the Double Play Bar, located across the street from the site of Seals Stadium. Stanfel's father bought the place in 1943. The family watched many a team come and go. They knew players, managers and fans.

Some Seals artifacts still remain on the bar's walls. On the left as you walk in hangs a picture of Seals teammates at Recreation Park in 1929. Joe DiMaggio demonstrates how to throw a knuckle ball in a picture beyond two pinball machines and a jukebox.

Baseball players were closer to the fans back then, according to the bar owner. He said the team would often go to the bar after a game.

Bud Merrill, 60, an off-duty policeman, sat at the end of the bar. He said if baseball was still played at Seals Stadium, he would go to the games.

"They could have stuck with this park, put on a second deck," he said. "The weather's better. It's centralized."

Outside the bar, people waited for a bus. The day was sunny and warm, a perfect day for baseball. A number 27 bus came to a halt. Several people too young to remember the Seals got on. On the corner, an unshaven man with a worn coat looked as if he couldn't remember the team if he tried. Across the street, a White Front store lies empty and bankrupt atop what was once Seals Stadium. The bus drove away.

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ROUNDUP

TRACK--The relay team of *Rich Hornstra, Dan and Jim Martinelli and Bob Lange* combined to set a new SF State record in the 4x1 mile relay at the Sacramento Relays last Saturday...The four Gators turned in a time of 17:52.6 to topple the old mark of 17:58...*Dan Bates, Pat Harvey, Tony Peterson and Derrick Flax* clocked their best time of the season in the 400 meter relay (42.0).

This Saturday, SF State hosts Humboldt State; starting pistols are scheduled to fire at 10 a.m.

WOMEN'S TENNIS--*Robin Field's* outstanding play guided the Gators to their first win of the season, 7-2, against Cal State Stanislaus last week...*Field* shut out her opponent in singles, 6-0, 6-0 and then combined with *Mary Mah* in doubles for a come-from-behind 2-6,6-4,6-2 victory...Gators hit the road this week.

BADMINTON--Tonight SF State hosts Cal State Hayward starting at 7 p.m.

BASEBALL--Gators host Cal State Chico tomorrow at 2:30 and then travel to Chico for a Saturday doubleheader.

Spring fever

by Dirk Smith

A major league baseball squad indulges in a seemingly endless 162-game schedule plus playoffs. Yet, every season, prior to that commitment, spring training and exhibition baseball commences:

Otherwise known as "The Rites of Spring."

Spring training looms as the only contact with professional baseball for resort towns like Palm Springs and Vero Beach, Florida, or for large cities like Phoenix, Arizona -- spring headquarters for the San Francisco Giants.

The intimate ballparks of spring offer cheaper prices and seats closer to the field. Loyal fans fill the stadium or peer in from the outfield fence. Foul balls don't land in the stands, but fly out of the small park onto a defenseless car windshield.

The fans, whether they are in balmy Palm Springs, barren Arizona, or on the wet, rainy shores of Florida, receive first glimpse at the current edition of major league squads -- weeks in advance of their peers in Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, or San Francisco.

And, while the personnel may change, the rituals -- no matter what team conducts them -- do not. The Giants are no exception.

Some players concentrate on rounding into playing condition while others round off winter fat. Willie McCovey, a 19-year veteran, goes through the motions of yet another exhibition season, contemplating whether to play until 1980, thus expanding his career into a fourth decade.

Ace hitter Bill Madlock tries to make the difficult transition from playing third base to second base, while hurler Lynn McGlothlin tries to regain his once dominating pitching form. Rich Murray, a young rookie outfielder, scratches to make the squad, while aging veteran Mike Sadek attempts the same.

Jim Barr, once the ace of the pitching staff, struggles just to crack the starting rotation. Centerfielder Larry Herndon has his job locked up -- that is if he can recover from an injury that sidelined him most of last season.

Johnnie LeMaster, after toiling in the Giants farm system, finally steps into the starting spot at shortstop. He does not have to win the job, but he can lose it.

The rumors explode of trade talks, contract squabbles, and dissension. Terms like "waivers, spring phenom, and minor league reassignment" abound.

An announcer, buried in a deluge of names and numbers due to the expanded and constantly changed spring rosters, incorrectly identifies a player for seven innings before discovering his mistake.

And finally, a manager, like all of his 25 counterparts, claims *his* team will win the pennant -- although only two squads can achieve that plateau.

No, "The Rites of Spring" never change.

The Bay Area's newest superstar, Shep Messing, came through in the shootout. Photo by Hector Esparza

Bay Area's new soccer team

Oakland welcomes Stompers

by Frank Aragona

Outside the Oakland Coliseum, the traffic jam on the Nimitz Freeway stretched southward for miles. Inside the stadium, the message on the scoreboard proudly proclaimed, "Welcome to Our Historic Opener." During the course of the afternoon, the lights repeatedly flashed, "Stomp-Stomp-Clap-Clap-Stomp-Stomp-Clap-Clap..."

Sunday saw the debut of the Bay Area's newest professional sports team, the Oakland Stompers. The team opened its competitive season in the North American Soccer League and began a rivalry against the San Jose Earthquakes. A Coliseum record soccer crowd of 32,104 attended the opening match.

A large portion of the crowd was made up of Earthquake fans, but the Stompers clearly generated more enthusiasm than their South Bay rivals, who played more conservatively.

By the end of the game, which resulted in an Oakland win, 1--0, even the die-hard San Jose fans marveled at Shep Messing's remarkable performance in the Oakland goal. He saved a penalty kick and stopped four breakaways in the "shootout."

If there is still no score after a fifteen minute overtime period (sudden death), the shootout takes place.

Each team selects five players to go one-on-one against the opposing goalie. The team that scores the most goals in the shootout is awarded one goal for the game.

In Sunday's overtime, the Stompers scored twice and the Earthquakes once, so Oakland was awarded one goal and was declared the winner.

The Stompers' principal owner is Milan Mandaric, former owner of the Earthquakes. On Sept. 15, 1977, Mandaric purchased the floundering Connecticut Bicentennials, sold his interests in the San Jose club, and announced that he would move the Connecticut franchise to Oakland.

Why would Mandaric, who was successful in San Jose, leave the South Bay to get involved with a new team with a questionable future?

According to Steve Des Georges, the Stompers' public relations director, the promising future of soccer in this country led Mandaric to make a change.

"San Jose never had attendance problems," said Des Georges, "but because of the popularity of soccer, fan interest is increasing and player salaries are going to go up. Looking ahead a few years, it's easy to see that because of San Jose's small stadium size (18,000) they are going to be limited."

So, as Mandaric looked around, he found a franchise that was in trouble and brought it to Oakland, where it plays in a modern, large stadium.

"There is a chance that we could really enjoy a large pay-off in Oakland, but we're going to have to hustle to fill up the stadium," Des Georges said. "We have to educate people. We've got to attract people who have never seen a soccer game before. We can't rely only on the team's performance for drawing fans."

Which is why at halftime of the Stompers-Earthquakes game, the 49ers met the Raiders in soccer. A disco dance-off sponsored by KFRC is scheduled for the halftime of the next Oakland home game on Friday, April 21.

Despite the Stompers' emphasis on showmanship, gimmickry and hype, the fact remains that if the team doesn't win, it will not be a success.

"Last year," said Des Georges, "the Connecticut Bicentennials had the worst record in the league, 9-17, so we shelved almost all of the old players. Only one is still with the club. The rest of our players came from trades, from overseas or from the college draft."

The Stompers also hope to benefit by community involvement. Stomper players have been busy giving clinics for youth, signing autographs at shopping centers and making promotional appearances.

The stompers are also featuring special booster clubs so that children can see games at a discount.

"A large part of our audience is based on youth soccer," Des Georges said. "In the Bay Area, more than 100,000 kids are playing soccer. That's more than play little league.

"So far, we've sold more than 4,000 season tickets, which is an NASL record for a first year club."

One thing that will help the Stompers in their quest for fans is the club's rivalry with San Jose. Both teams are in the Western Division of the NASL's American Conference and both are expected to fight it out for a playoff spot this season.

Already sparks are flying. In last Sunday's game, several fights almost erupted. San Jose defender Buzz Demling and Oakland fullback Joe Raduka were ejected from the game in the first half.

Des Georges sees no conflict with baseball fans if the A's decide to stay in Oakland. He said that soccer attracts a younger, more family-oriented crowd than baseball.

"If the A's stay, it will have a very minor effect on us," he said. "We hope they stay. They've helped Oakland and we want them to do well."

ED LIT

Baseball trivia

Many baseball fans are obsessed by trivia. They can tell you what Reggie Jackson ate for breakfast the day he hit those three home runs in last year's World Series. It wasn't Wheaties.

These fanatics, which indeed they are, ("fans" is a shortened word for "fanatics") are a cross section of encyclopedia-memorizers, groupies and just plain observers of the game.

A friend of mine eagerly recites the playing and managing statistics of Alvin Dark, recently fired from his job as manager of the San Diego Padres. My friend first encountered Dark when he was a player for the New York Giants.

Between his stay in New York and now, Dark has had more stopovers than the Atchison, Topeka and the Santa Fe.

Dark started in Boston in 1948. He was Rookie of the Year, as a shortstop, and wound up across the continent in San Diego at the start of spring training this season. Most notable was his stay in Oakland as one of Charlie Finley's managers.

Funny thing about infatuations between fans and ball players. My friend is a self-proclaimed atheist, whereas Dark is a deeply religious man, constantly quoting the Bible. Personal viewpoints never interfere as long as there is common love for baseball.

I hold my own in trivia contests. I can usually stump my associates by pulling numbers from my head.

Many fans recite the batting averages of baseball players, the salaries of superstars or the distances of the center field fences of every major league ball park. I don't deal in those kinds of numbers.

I prefer to tell my friends the uniform numbers of the starting lineups of certain long past teams, 1960 era.

The secret is to have a photographic memory as you gaze in front of the TV set. I can vividly remember the 1960 World Series, the thrill of the climactic ending when Bill Mazeroski hit the dramatic home run.

Leading off and playing center field was Bill Virdon (41). Next was the shortstop, Dick Groat, who wore number 24. Batting third was Bob Skinner (4). Next was the great one, Roberto Clemente, (21). The first baseman was often referred to as Dr. Strange Glove, for obvious reasons: Dick Stuart (7). Don Hoak, The Tiger, played third base (12). The starting catcher later became one of the best pinch hitters, Smokey Burgess (8). Next was Mazeroski playing second base (9).

The pitching staff was led by Bob Friend (39) and Vern Law (32) with help from Elroy Face (19), the ace reliever.

In the earlier days, numbers were always lower. Babe Ruth wore 3, Lou Gehrig wore 4 and Joe DiMaggio had 5. Continuing, Stan Musial wore 6, Mickey Mantle had 7, Yogi Berra and Carl Yaztremski have 8 and Ted Williams wore 9.

Famous number 1s were Bobby Richardson and Richie Ashburn. Frankie Crosetti, and Red Schoendienst wore 2.

When I first started playing little league baseball, Luis Aparicio was the all-star shortstop for the Chicago White Sox. He always led the league in stolen bases, was a great fielder and was the lead-off batter. He had plenty of flash and wore a corresponding number, a jazzy 11.

Since I was a new shortstop, I felt great when I picked up my first uniform and found number 11 on the back.

Question: Who played alongside Aparicio on the 1959 White Sox, batted second, played second base and wore number 2?

Answer: Nellie Fox -- and he wore the baggiest pants of any big leaguer since Ty Cobb's day. Jim Ray Hart, the slugging former third baseman of the Giants had the best fitting uniform and he wore his sox the highest. Hart was number 16.

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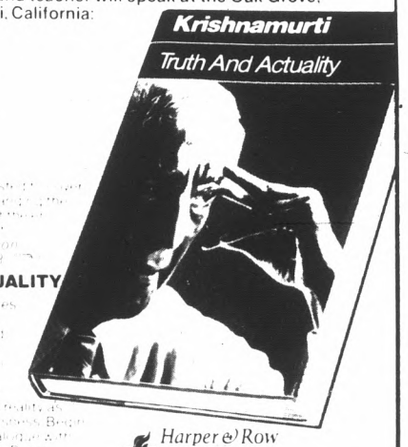

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Bowie's roses: Love, Stephanie

by David Bella

The scene is easy to imagine.

Bowie Kuhn, the exalted czar of professional baseball, enters his plush office one morning in the near future and is greeted by a bouquet of flowers.

"Dear Bowie," the card reads. "Thanks. Without your help none of this would have been possible. Love, Stephanie."

Kuhn, however, isn't too happy with his floral gift of gratitude. He just does a slow burn.

For Stephanie Salter, sportswriter for the *San Francisco Examiner*, this day, if it ever occurs, will mean emancipation for her and the two dozen or so other female sports journalists across the country.

"I've made a vow that I would send Mr. Kuhn a dozen roses if the New York lawsuit is won. Without him we would have never gotten into the courts," said the energetic Salter.

The landmark suit, filed by Melissa Ludtke, a researcher for *Sports Illustrated*, stems from Kuhn's banning of Ludtke from the locker rooms of the 1977 World Series.

True to the foot-in-mouth form that has pockmarked Kuhn's reign as baseball's top mogul, the commissioner blackballed Ludtke solely on the grounds that she is a woman.

Salter sees the move as the opening all female sportswriters have been waiting for.

"Women sportswriters have generally been banned from men's locker rooms but the reasons have always been vague," she said.

"No one had come out and said 'This reporter is banned because she is a woman.' Usually the team or the management decides in a secret vote. Kuhn's action was the first clear-cut case of discrimination because of sex against female sportswriters."

Salter, who covers a variety of sports for the *Examiner*, has broken the locker room barrier while covering the Golden State Warriors but still finds being a woman in a so-called man's world rough.

"The main problem with being a woman sportswriter is that we lack organization as a whole. Because we are a specialized group, we need our own organization. We lack centralized enforcing of the issues. We hope this court case will bring our problems out in the open," she said.

One problem in the locker room battle has been complaints by the players' wives. Most are in favor of keeping women sportswriters out.

"The wives' complaining is no excuse. If they are worried about a woman journalist, it's their problem. It's just another example of dragging out technicalities," Salter said.

"If you have a credential to go in, they should let you in. If your newspaper says you're qualified, there is no reason not to let you in."

But getting inside is only the beginning.

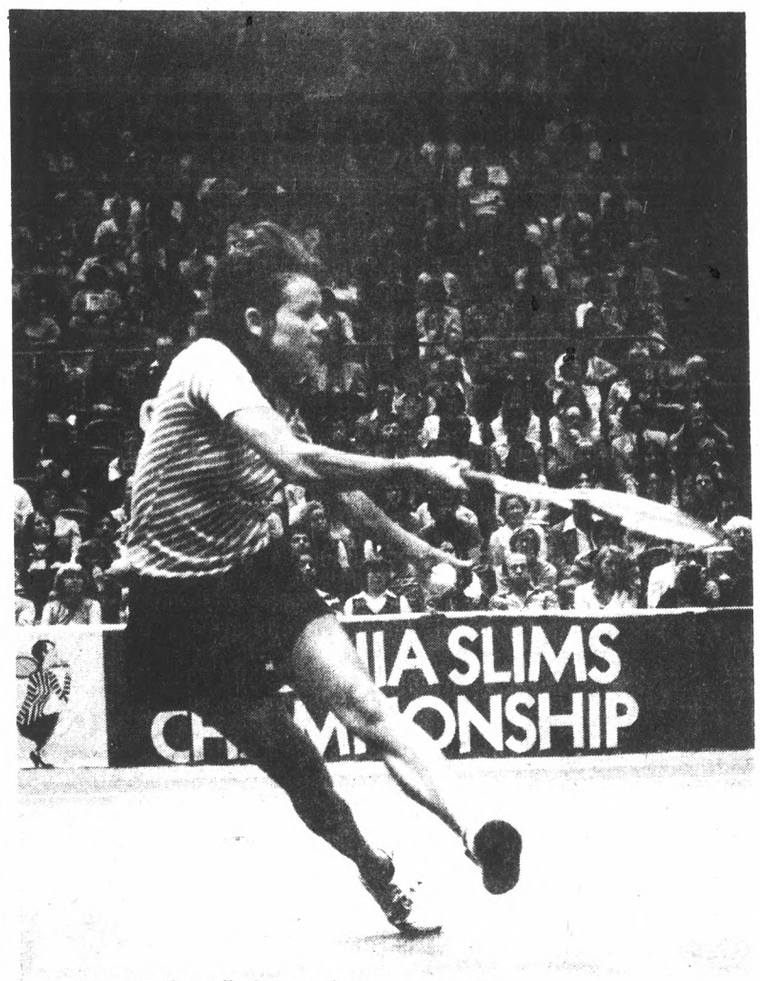
"The locker room situation is awkward. As a woman you must watch where you don't look. It's ironic and humorous. I always get asked how the players size up but I can't answer that. My eyes never sink to that level," Salter said.

Being a woman sportswriter does have some distinct advantages, however.

"I've gotten interviews because some athletes are not openly rude to a woman as they would be to a man," Salter said. "Men seem to be a little more open at times. With me, they seem to be more open with their innermost feelings. But I like to think it is because I am an open person, not just because I am a woman."

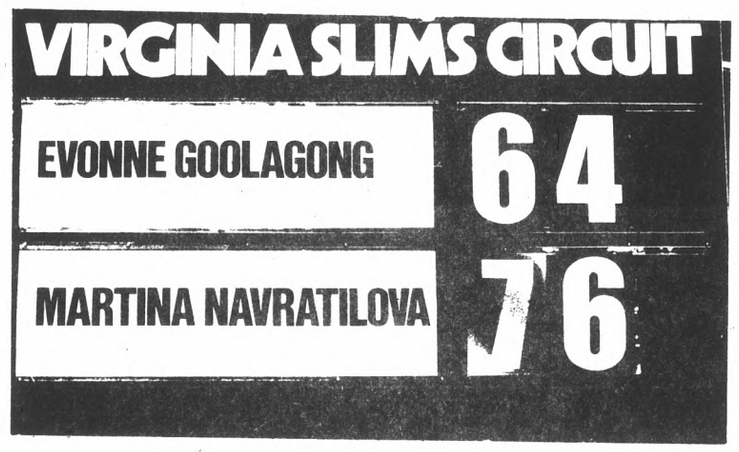
Salter has accepted the limitations which she believes have been placed unjustly on her by others and hopes something will be done about the plight of the female sportswriter soon.

Until then Salter must endure. But her mind is always on that anticipated trip to the florist.



The "Prima Ballerina" of women's tennis, Evonne Goolagong, came back after a year's absence. She had her first child, a baby girl named Kelley.

Photos by Gary Cameron



Navratilova wins Slims

by Laurie Strand

Bay Area tennis groupies had a chance to catch some first class action on the courts last Sunday when Martina Navratilova defeated Evonne Goolagong, winning her first major title at the Virginia Slims championship tournament at the Oakland Coliseum Arena.

It was billed as a superstar event, the first jewel in the Triple Crown of women's tennis, and everyone conducted themselves accordingly.

Tennis may be played by the masses now, but attending a major championship like the Slims is still almost as much of a status social affair as it is a sports event. An aura of class and elitism surrounded the tournament, spilling over to those seated in the prestigious courtside seats.

Tennis etiquette demands a decorum rarely found at most sporting events. The spectators Sunday politely clapped; they didn't scream and yell. Once in a while they permitted themselves a few cheers at a particularly good return shot by Goolagong, or stifled groans when their favorite missed.

The Slims attempted to combine a curious blend of glamorous publicity toned carefully with good taste and refinement. After all, tennis did start out a "gentlemen's" sport.

The linesmen seated at either end of the court were dressed in conservative blue blazers and gray slacks or skirts. If it wasn't for their graying hair, they would have looked as if they just escaped from an exclusive East Coast prep school. Even the announcer has a deep portentious voice, calling for silence when a fan became too excited.

"In the eight years that Virginia Slims and women's tennis have been put together, they have learned to put on a first-class show," stated *World Tennis* magazine. Of course, everyone has their own definition of "first-class" and the Slims promoters strive for their own brand of style. They have their own official couturier designing special Slims circuits outfits, and are credited with transforming women's tennis into "glittering, glamorous show business."

Naturally it follows that the Slims circuit "has helped to determine what the woman athlete should look like, act like, and address herself to within the broader context of the women's movement." All within the confines of "good taste," the Slims promoters carefully groomed and developed some tennis players into athletes of superstar status. Those stars have cult followings of fans. Teenage girls supposedly emulate Chris Evert's clean-cut looks, and avidly follow Billie Jean King's chutzpah.

Although Navratilova doesn't have the following of an Evert yet, give the 21-year-old Czechoslovakian another year or so. She's learning the rules.

In the past, Navratilova has had a reputation for being very emotional. She actually cried once after losing at Forest Hills. "I don't think she'd ever do that again," said Jerry Diamond, Women's Tennis Association executive director. Apparently after four years on the circuit, Navratilova has now been grounded in the required "social graces" expected of Virginia Slims contestants.

After winning Sunday, she jumped up and down a couple of times, then quickly calmed down and crossed the court to shake hands with Goolagong. Later in the post-match press conference she admitted, "I want to scream and jump and do crazy things. But I think I better wait and do them in the locker room."

She seems to be working hard and succeeding at the "Ladylike" etiquette of women's tennis – restrained, confidently successful in a non-offensive way.

The new star Martina Navratilova, rarely missed. All eyes follow the ball as it sails by.

Angel and Simmons announce Giants

by Rod Herman

Nearly every young baseball fan across the country has, at one time or another, turned down the sound on the television and stepped into that dreamland of play-by-play announcing for a few hours.

There the youngster sits, eyes transfixed on the T.V. With a carrot in his hand serving as a microphone, he gives the play-by-play and running commentary.

At the ball park, the youngster gazes up into the broadcast booth. Every once in a while he catches a glimpse of the team's announcers. Often, it's as big a thrill as seeing the ballplayers themselves.

For most kids, though, the fervor for announcing soon dies down. Soon they discover there are better things in life than holding a carrot and scorecard and talking baseball for a few hours.

But for some, the enthusiasm never dies.

A year ago, Joe Angel began his play-by-play career as the Giants' number two man, alongside Lon Simmons. Like many a youngster, Angel began his amateur career in the family living room.

"I'd sit there in our living room, turn down the sound, and do a complete broadcast of the Cubs or White Sox," Angel, who grew up in Chicago, recalls with a chuckle.

But last year was a different story for Angel. He was indoctrinated into the real world of play-by-play announcing.

The year of 1977 was a rocky one for the Giants, and to Angel's credit, he came out virtually unscathed. Well, almost.

There was a game in St. Louis, he recalls, with a gleam in his eye. Angel, preparing to sit down in his chair, reached back, caught his finger in the chair and started bleeding profusely. Simmons got him some ice, but the bleeding persisted. After a long while, Angel finally stopped bleeding.

"I thought I was going to bleed to death right there in the booth," he recalls.

Baseball demands announcers that can fill the time between pitches with choice comments and bits of trivia.

One of the masters of this is Simmons. Since he began announcing for the Giants in 1958, Simmons has been known as the comic of the airwaves. He says what's on his mind, often with a hint of humor.

Two years ago, the Giants were being humiliated by the Padres 9-0, when Simmons came up with this gem: "And we go to the top of inning number eight, with the score, the Padres nine, and the Giants nein. That means nothing in German."

Occasionally, Simmons has been criticized by his listeners for leaving a lot of dead air between pitches. Some announcers, Monte Moore in particular, fill every second of air time. Simmons has his own philosophy.

"I don't think there's any more dead air in my broadcasts than anyone else's," he says. "If you don't have anything to say you might as well shut up. There's nothing wrong with silence."

One incident stands out in Angel's mind. "I usually turn off my mike and sing the national anthem, using a famous person's voice," he says. "I was singing it in Anthony Newley or someone else's voice one day, when Lon reached over and tried to switch my mike on. Luckily, I caught him just in time."

A few times last year, Angel came down with what the listeners thought was a terrible cough, and had to relinquish the mike to Simmons. Actually, Simmons started to tell Angel a joke between innings. When it came time for the next inning to begin, Angel would still be laughing.

Regardless of how the Giants do this year one thing is certain: the comedy team of Angel and Simmons will keep their listeners in stiches all season long.

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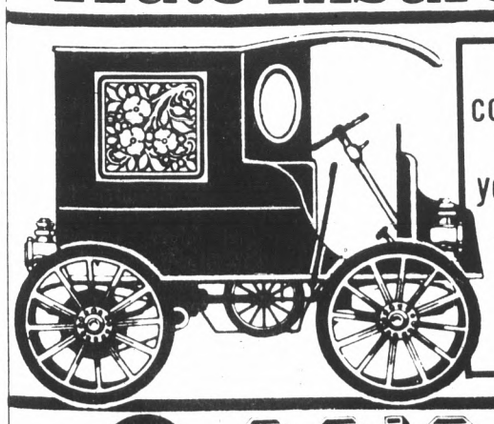

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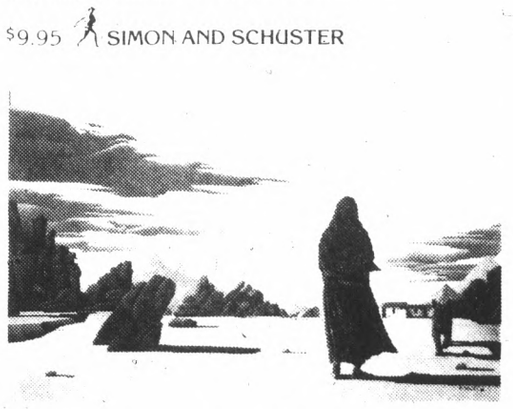

ARTS

'Commitment' to excellence

by Roger Cruzen

About four years ago, Phillip Rohrer, then an English major at Cal State Hayward, began to write down his nightly dreams in a journal.

One dream, which Rohrer experienced last summer, resulted in the plot for his second play, *The Commitment*, which made its debut Tuesday at SF State's Showcase Theater, and will be performed again today in CA 104 at 1 p.m.

The dream concerned a man who goes to a psychiatrist. During the course of the appointment, the patient and doctor exchange roles as a part of the prescribed therapy. The man is eventually evaluated by a team of psychiatrists, who decide that he should be commited to a mental institution.

Rohrer, who is only a few units away from a bachelor's degree in psychology, developed the dream into a 20-page play, which he presented to his playwright's workshop class for evaluation. The class read through the play, liked it, and Rohrer was asked to revise *The Commitment* for the Showcase Theater series.

Although most of his ideas for plays and characters come from dreams, Rohrer's interpretation of psychology and the psychiatric establishment come from personal experience. For several years, Rohrer and his wife provided a home for six children (ages 6-12) who had been judged to be emotionally handicapped. He also worked for a time as a psychiatric counselor in Mill Valley, where he "got a picture of what goes on in mental health groups."

It was that experience, coupled with his search for personal meaning, that led to Rohrer's abandonment of a number of his middle-class values.

"I was married, had a good job and lots of money, a house with a lawn in the front yard and a lawn in the back, and a Porsche," Rohrer said. "But somehow I was unfulfilled so I was drinking a lot. Seeing a psychiatrist helped me realize that I had a lot of growing to do."

Rohrer eventually gravitated back to school, this time to SF State, where he began to concentrate on writing.

Last summer Rohrer began to develop his psychiatrist's office dream. From his knowledge and following of the themes and terms of Carl Jung's psychology, Rohrer began to see a connection between his real-life experiences, his dream, and the reality of the mental health establishment.

"I began to see a connection between Jung's idea of projecting power onto others and its relation to mental health," Rohrer said.

"What I was feeling when I wrote *The Commitment* was the idea that someone else can judge whether you are sane or insane," Rohrer said.

Phillip Rohrer, SF State student and author — Photo by Walt Weis

"People are giving their power to determine things for themselves away to someone else."

The result of Rohrer's effort is a hilariously funny, satirical look at mental health techniques and the doctors who use them.

Andrejis Gulbis plays the lead role of Arnold, a young musician who seeks psychiatric aid to help heal his tired marriage, but who gains personal insight simply by putting on a lab coat and being his own psychiatrist.

Gulbis' portrayal of Arnold is excellent, despite some difficult passages of dialogue that tend to twist the tongue. His confidence in the part lends much to the meaning of the play.

Simon Levy plays Dr. Compis, the stereotypical psychiatrist who himself suffers from a number of neuroses, and also does a good job, adding much insight to the symbolism implicit in the doctor/patient illusion. Mary Ann Nail and Ron Lakis play Compis' colleagues, Miss Rudder and Charles, who evaluate Arnold's sanity and recommend his commitment. Both are very funny characters.

Kevin Harris plays a second psychiatric patient — a man who is judged to be insane because he dislikes work. Harris' dialogue is scarce, but his actions and expressions make up for it.

The highlight of the play comes in the last scene, when Arnold and the other patient (Harris) are locked in a children's ward for safekeeping.

All in all, *The Commitment* is a totally enjoyable hour of entertainment that provides not only a few lunchtime laughs, but a meaningful message too.

INTERMISSION

Hi-ho, Steverino

by Robert Rubino

He was a television pioneer more than 20 years ago, when he routinely immersed his body in gigantic salads, almost nightly received face-fulls of cream pies and was captain of a ship of fools which included a crazy crew of comedians — Louis Nye, Don Knotts, Tom Poston, Buck Henry, Bill Dana, and Pat Harrington.

Today, Steve Allen busies himself on the tube by conversing easily with highbrow wits such as Freud, Plato, and the Marquise de Sade.

No, Allen has not entered a time warp. He's simply doing what he has wanted to do ever since he first gained national prominence as the original host of the *The Tonight Show*: writing and hosting an intellectually stimulating, non-commercial television program.

Meeting of Minds (Mondays, 9 p.m., Channel 9) may be PBS' most bizarre offering, certainly a departure in the talk show genre. Allen, dressed in formal dinner attire, quizzes significant historical figures (actors), dressed in the fashion of their day. The discussions focus on politics and philosophy, but the shows are not without samplings of Allen's abundant and diverse humor.

Last Monday, for example, Allen made this offbeat introduction:

"I can't wait to meet the next guest," Allen excitedly said. "I wonder what he'll look like. From ancient Greece . . . heeeere's Socrates!"

Joining Socrates was Sir Francis Bacon, the 17th century writer, lawyer and philosopher who, legend has it, was chummy with Shakespeare.

"Actors," Bacon intoned, "are certainly more intelligent as a class than . . . illiterate peasants."

The unique mix of famous characters was completed with the appearance of suffragette champion Susan B. Anthony and early 20th century Mexican revolutionary Emiliano Zapata.

Zapata's was a darker humor with a moral.

"Give me all your money," he demanded from shocked Allen. Zapata drew a pistol. But it was all Zapata's idea of a joke, done to prove a point about the inability of people to deal effectively with terrorists.

Allen questioned Bacon about allegations that the latter actually wrote plays now credited to the Bard.

"I have no reason to doubt that Shakespeare wrote absolutely everything attributed to him," Bacon said.

"Why in ancient Greece alone did philosophy disentangle itself from religion?" Allen asked Socrates.

The great man answered that the Greeks didn't take religion all that seriously; they considered religion largely as an amusement.

And when Zapata questioned Susan B. Anthony on the women's movement and its effect on the deterioration of family life, the famous feminist answered with acerbity.

"Don't talk to me about family life," Anthony said. "Not you with your 25 wives."

The show is curiously campy because the actors are somewhat exaggerated, Allen is so completely deadpan, and the conviviality of the characters appears forced or artificial.

Despite those flaws, *Meeting of Minds* is both educational and entertaining, and how many television shows can say that with a straight face?

Britain's Peter Watkins, expressionist filmmaker

by Lisa Smith

Edvard Munch could have been a cinematic self-portrait had the Norwegian painter lived to make the film himself.

Peter Watkins, the film's creator, was on hand to answer questions after Cinematheque's Tuesday night showing on campus.

The filmmaker incorporated the expressionist artist's diary style into his craft with limited success. While the technique led to heightened insights into the man and his work, repeated flashbacks disrupted the pace, slowing it in spots to an agonizing crawl. Nevertheless, prevailing influences on Munch's art — a strict, religious family, the Bohemian intelligentsia, a shattering love affiar, death — were skillfully brought out.

Much historical research was done on conditions in Munch's Norway from the 1880s to the turn of the century. Watkins had his characters interviewed as if by a journalist. They spoke of disease, poor working conditions, child labor and bourgeois middle class mores. Conservative critics belabored the sensitive Munch. Poverty-ravaged faces appeared in his earliest works.

Watkins spoke about the technique: "There is no such thing as objectivity in history, just the subjective telling of an event."

The fictional interviews balanced and enhanced the biographical narrative.

Watkins also employed an unusual sound track. Four or five overlapping tracks were used; Often the music for one scene would run over into another, only to be cut off abruptly. The disjointed sounds embodied Munch's physical suffering, mental turmoil and eventual psychological breakdown.

The filmmaker admitted the film was very personal.

"A lot of my own life is in it," he said. He added that he knew nothing about Munch until 1968 when he visited the Munch museum in Norway. Some of Watkins' films were being exhibited there.

"I made up my mind about doing *this film in five minutes*," Watkins said excitedly. "I went to Norway television and told them I wanted to do it."

They backed him up at first.

"They had objections when they saw the film but they couldn't really verbalize them. They relegated it to the cult of the amateur," he said.

Watkins considered himself as popular with the critics as Munch had. The filmmaker's audience expressed its sympathy in knowing groans and chuckles.

The small, vulnerable-looking man fielded queries with aplomb and wit. In clipped British style, Watkins often managed to answer questions intuitively before they were asked.

Regretably, he spent a great deal of time blasting the broadcast media, particularly for alleged suppression of information about the nuclear arms race. He used his reputation and work to draw an audience to his political soapbox. It was not the time or place for a media barrage but the audience soaked up every word.

Watkins didn't mince words on the making and conception of the film, however the one saving grace of an otherwise disappointing lecture.

"I wrote a script to get a fixing or idea on key points," said the cinematographer. After he used it to establish a chronological order, he left it as he got deeper into the film. Watkins spent 52 hours shooting the film and eight months in the cutting room. He should have spent another month editing to eliminate a plethora of floating scenes. While they were effective, they were too much of a good thing.

"Most directors have themselves locked into a script paralysis syndrome," he exclaimed, as his voice cracked with intensity. "They're following all the *ands, buts, and thes* and that's pure bullshit!" He stressed that the actors, mostly amateurs, were encouraged to interject their own feelings and opinions into the film.

"I realized when I was a third of the way through that I wasn't working for anybody but myself by my criteria only," said Watkins. He added this put him in a bad light with his filmmaking colleagues.

"I was regarded as an amateur, one who was not intellectually equipped to handle the subject," Watkins concluded. "But some criticism has been positive . . . I think."

Watkins really got some positive feedback here the viewers hung onto his every word except for a fussy art historian who felt Watkins took too many liberties with Munch's biography. But no one said what should have been said.

The film was a testimony of Watkins' imagination and intuitive knowledge of the painter Munch. It did not show the smooth polish and organization that objective appraisal can develop.

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Sheila Escovedo, the tomboy drumming at twenty

by Dominique Isabeau

At Sheila Escovedo's conga debut 15 years ago at Oakland's Sands Ballroom, the drums were as tall as she was.

Today, 20-year-old Sheila has eight albums to her credit, having recorded with such varied musicians as Johnny Hammond, Merle Saunders, Patti La Belle and Billy Cobham. Recently, she toured Europe with George Duke's band.

Happy Together, a second album featuring Sheila and her father, Pete, will be released this week by Berkeley's Fantasy Records.

Despite her accomplishments, Sheila still considers herself "just an everyday conga player."

Naturally. She's been surrounded by percussionists and other musicians in her home nearly every day of her life.

"It's in the blood. By listening to my family practice I learned without realizing it until I got up and played," Sheila says, sitting cross-legged on her bedroom floor in a big stucco duplex in Oakland.

Sheila's grandfather sang in Latin bands. Her uncle, Coke, and father are renowned Latin percussionists. They played as "The Escovedo Brothers" 20 years ago and later with Santana and Azteca.

When Sheila quit high school at 16 to join Azteca on a South American tour, she was hooked.

"Playing drums didn't seem like a man's thing. In school I played basketball and football. I was a tomboy," she says.

That part hasn't changed much. Her current passion is racing cars.

Sheila, nicknamed "Spiderleg" for her long eyelashes, is pretty and petitie. She remains humble about her success and reverent of her family. But she is less shy now, more candid. With awe she mentioned meeting George Benson Richard Pryor, and other stars.

Her family is "very close" – and extends to friends and neighbors. That closeness is evident when father and daughter perform together. Their spirit so captivated drummer Billy Cobham when he first heard them in San Francisco at the Reunion that he took them under his wing and produced their two albums.

Escovedo is a name commonly associated with Latin sounds and Sheila sometimes sings in Spanish. But she doesn't speak it. Her father is Mexican and fluent in Spanish; her mother is Creole.

"When I play with George Duke's band people think I'm black and when I play with my band they think I'm Mexican.

"I listen to Latin music but I don't even have a favorite conga player. I like disco, funk and Top 40 – my father calls it junk," Sheila says, laughing. Her stereo speakers blared Ashford and Simpson in competition with Salsa from the living room.

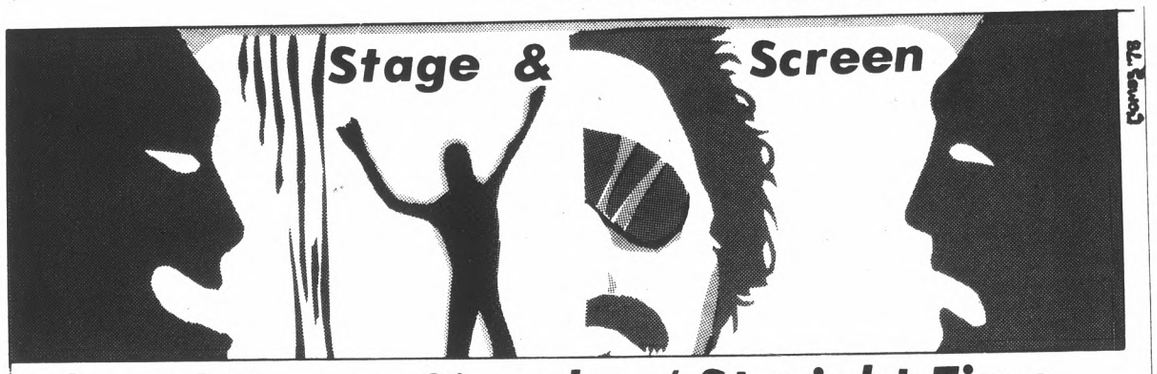
Sheila realized Duke's funk influence on her when she lost a bit of her "chops," her ability to keep the bands's time, while performing with her brother at SF State last month for International Women's Day.

"Taking a solo wore me out," she says. "In George's band I change instruments a lot but in my band I am the timekeeper."

But her chops, new album and forthcoming concert tours aren't pressing her at the moment. "Spiderleg" is squirming in her hightop sneakers to go shoot some hoops in the backyard.

Sheila Escovedo relaxes in her East Oakland home. Photo by Lynn Carey

Photo by Lynn Carey



Absurd Person Singular / Straight Time

by Miriam Kaminsky

Marriages disintegrate, the class structure crumbles, yet life goes on as before, because what begins absurd remains absurd in Alan Ayckbourn's cynical comedy *Absurd Person Singular.*

The play, currently part of the American Conservatory Theatre (ACT) repertoire at the Geary Theater, depicts marriage as a farcical relationship which succeeds only in uniting a mutual need for financial success.

The three marriages shown are devoid of any emotional warmth. The spouses are united to each other only as two clowns agreeing to share the same stage.

The three couples are drawn together not by friendship, but by business matters which make them useful to each other. They meet each year over a three-year period, and celebrate Christmas Eve at one another's house.

John and Jane Hopcroft are hosts for the first Christmas celebration. Hopcroft is a loud and dull-witted working-class man who has become upwardly mobile through investment in real estate. His wife is a compulsive cleaner, proudly devoted to her bright yellow kitchen.

Their guests are the Jacksons – Jay, an architect and boastful lady's man, and his wife Eva, a depressed but theatrical pill junkie. The Brewster-Wrights, the third couple, have the power of money, but are good for nothing other than being aristocratic.

The humor is black and farcical, at times bordering on slapstick. But the commonplace is exaggerated so precisely to the point of absurdity that it is effective without being silly.

The second act presents all the characters at their finest. The guests arrive in the Jackson house as Eva Jackson sits in the kitchen planning her suicide.

Opting to die by gas, Eva's head is in the oven as Jane walks in and insists on cleaning the oven for her. Turning to pills, Eva accidently spills her fatal dose down the sink but can't get them back before John offers to fix the drain.

Unfortunately the last act does not maintain the quality of the first two. It is morose and tasteless. We are shown the changes in the marital relationships and financial status of the couples. The crude John Hopcroft is now a financial success and has the other couples in his power. The final striking image has the characters performing ridiculous stunts ordered by Hopcroft as a Christmas Eve entertainment. Hopcroft shouts "Dance" to his friends just as a lion trainer cracks a whip in a circus.

Everything changes, yet everything is the same. The structure of marriage and social status has been drastically reversed yet the *Absurd Person Singular* remains as alienated and absurd as ever.

by Jaime Lapus

Jolting to a halt, the bus yawns and spits him out at a dubious destination.

Max Dembo (Dustin Hoffman) has come back to society. San Quentin had been his home for six years. Armed robbery. Jail was not new to him; he encountered it first when he was 12.

In a minute the bus is gone and Dembo moves on. Out on parole, he is pitted against his past.

This is the gist of the new flick *Straight Time*, a film that has the elements to become more than a modern thriller about a desperate caste of society outside the law.

It is a grim, engrossing vision of a darker side of contemporary life, but it doesn't completely deliver because it fails to penetrate into its characters' lives.

At the onset, we see an ex-convict who is set to reorder his life and begin anew. After reporting to his parole officer, Hoffman rents a run-down room with his small allowance and sets out looking for a job.

He finds one at a factory through the help of an employment counselor (Theresa Russell) who wants to see him get a break. Friendship soon develops.

But what starts as an appeal to give the guy a chance swiftly turns into a bleak realization that he is not going to make it.

Director Ulu Grosbard provides no insights into the man's erratic behavior and the believability of Dembo as a character suffers, although Hoffman plays his part with robust intensity.

Seething under the domination of his parole officer, a convivial man with a sadistic streak, Hoffman strikes back viciously and ruins his chances for freedom.

On a mistaken drug charge, he is jailed by his parole officer. Upon release, Hoffman savagely jumps the officer and leaves him, pants down, handcuffed to a freeway fence.

A fugitive now, he wastes no time plunging back into a life of crime that quickly turns bloody. To get away from the scene of a jewelry store heist, he shoots the cop who gunned down his partner, Jerry. He blames the foul-up on his buddy Willie and kills him.

Based on the novel *No Beast So Fierce* by Edward Bunker, the film has a taut, increasingly rising tension sustained by a swiftly moving pace. But in its haste, the believability of its characters has not been polished to a gleam.

Dembo loses our sympathy very early in the story and we see little reason why we should care about the man. We have to view him from an objective range.

Director Grosbard labors to place a distance between us and the emotional content of the story, but the result is not a completely satisfying movie. It takes off but fails to reach the pitch of eloquence.

Creative Campus

a weekly calendar of events

The Union Depot presents the Jeff Sanford Trio, a contemporary jazz group on Friday from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Reed Rahlman and Dana Carvey bring music, magic, juggling and comedy to the Depot on Thursday, April 6, from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Brown Bag Theatre presents *The Warrior's Husband* by Julian Thompson today and tomorrow at noon in CA 102. Free.

Next week, Brown Bag offers *The Monkey's Paw*, April 11 through the 14 at noon. Free.

La Raza is sponsoring a folk concert featuring *El Sangre Del Condor*, Wednesday, April 12 from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the Barbary Coast. Donations will be solicited at the door.

Tipica Cienfuegos and Salso Alacran offer Latin music for a benefit dance for La Raza on Friday, April 7 at the People's Cultural Center at 721 Valencia Street. Admission: $3. Call 469-2016 for information.

Theatre Arts presents Eugene O'Neill's *Ah, Wilderness!* Tuesday, April 11 through Saturday, April 15 at 8 p.m. at the Arena Theatre in the Creative Arts Building. For information and reservations, call 585-7174.

SF State's Spring Activities Fair will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11 and 12 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on the campus main lawn.

Music from India will be presented in the Barbary Coast on Monday, April 10 at noon. Free.

The SF State Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Terry Allen, will present a free afternoon concert on Thursday, April 13 in the Barbary Coast at 12:30 p.m.

Women Writers Film Festival, sponsored by the Women Studies Program, will be held Sunday, April 9, at McKenna Theatre from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Call 431-1180 for information.

Theatre Arts Showcase presents Phillip Rohrer's The Commitment, an original student script, today at 1 p.m. in CA 107. Admission is free.

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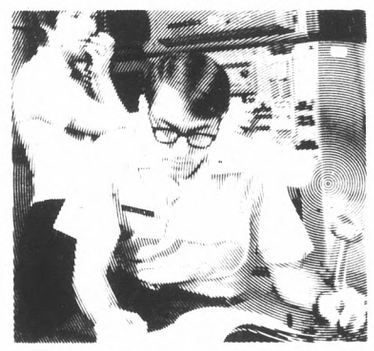

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"THE SEVEN SAMURAI"
Tishiro Mifune
Dir: Akria Kurosawa
Thurs.: ONCE at 8:00
Fri.: ONCE at 8:15
(3½ hours long)

Saturday and Sunday—April 8-9:
"THE HARDER THEY COME" (R)
Jimmy Cliff, Toots and the Maytals
"PAT GARRETT AND BILLY THE KID" (R)
James Coburn, Kris Kristofferson
"Harder": 1:15, 5:10, 9:00/"Garrett": 3:10, 7:00, 10:45

Tuesday and Wednesday—April 11-12:
"BROTHER SUN, SISTER MOON" (PG)
Alec Guinness, Graham Faulkner
"ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH" (G)
Tom Courtenay
"Brother Sun": ONCE at 8:30/"One Day": 6:35, 10:40

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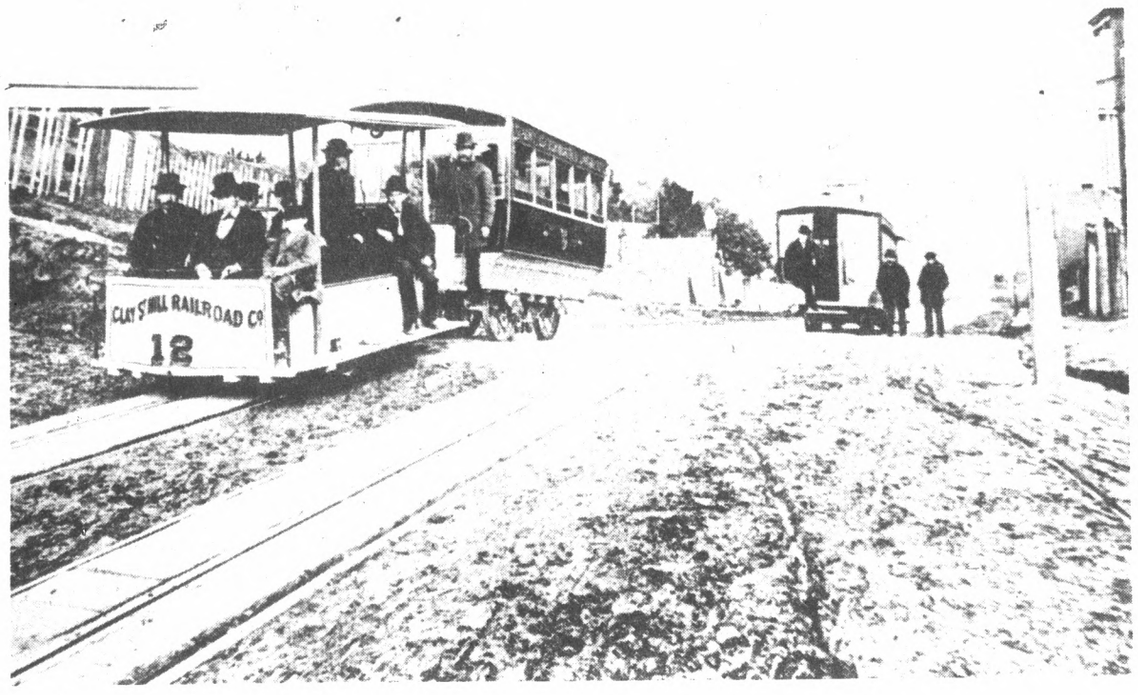
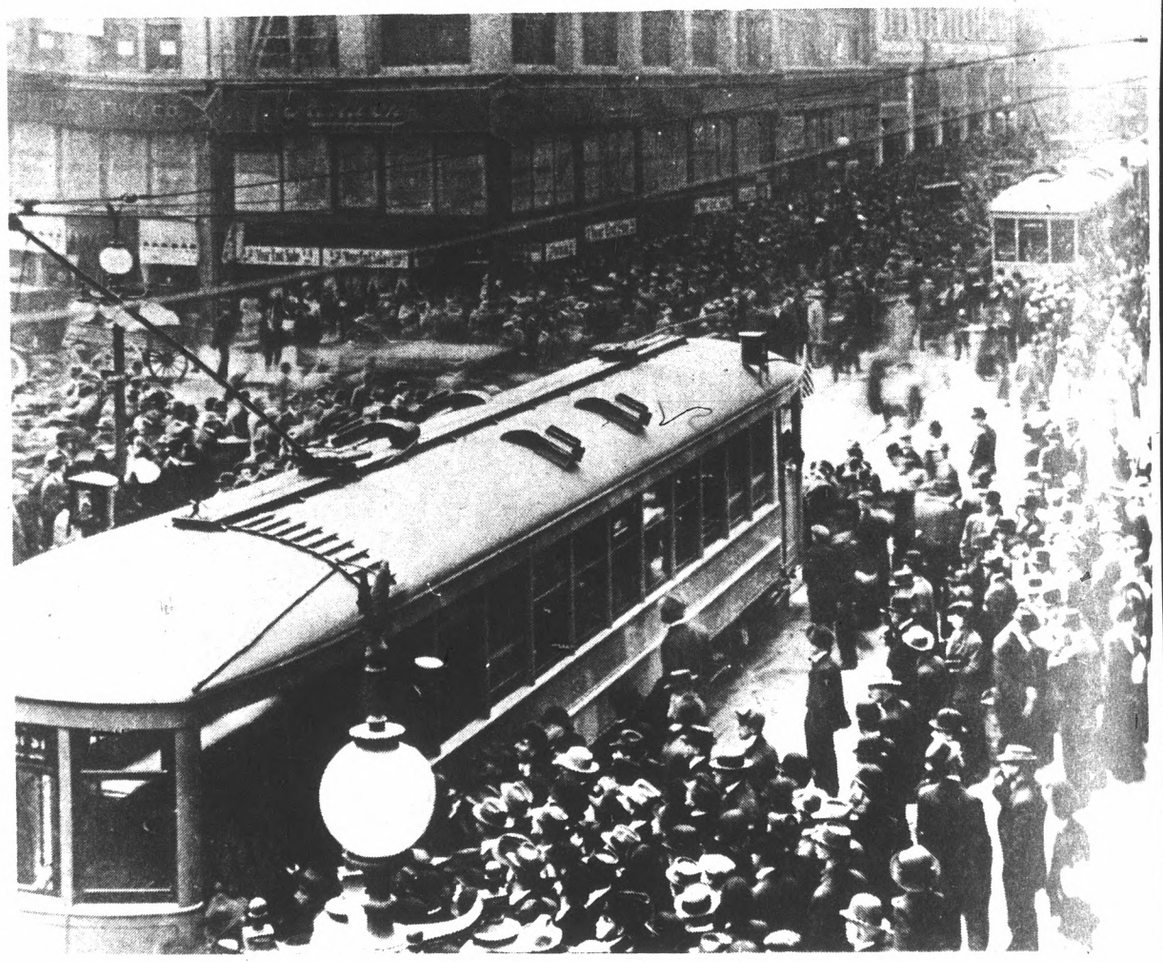




The man who made the Muni

by Kate Campbell

Because of the genius of Michael Maurice O'Shaughnessy, we have flush toilets, fresh water, and a way to get to SF State.

O'Shaughnessy was the godfather and foremost planner of San Francisco's Municipal Railway for 22 years.

His reign as city engineer in the early 20th century was one of the most fruitful periods of building and improvement in the city.

In the early 1900s, San Francisco's transit system was one of the first municipally owned and operated systems in the country, but there was still room for expansion.

As city engineer, O'Shaughnessy was responsible for the construction of Muni's tunnels, the Ocean Beach Esplanade, the Great Highway and Marina, Junipero Serra and Twin Peaks boulevards. He also planned O'Shaughnessy Dam at Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, San Francisco's main supply of water.

San Francisco first received the 21-year-old O'Shaughnessy in April, 1885, fresh off a ship that made the voyage around the Horn.

O'Shaughnessy brought his building experience from County Limerick, Ireland, but San Francisco had no work for him in 1885.

He traveled to Mill Valley, were he helped design and build the Alpine Dam as well as the town's street layout.

After Mill Valley, O'Shaughnessy roamed California working in various construction jobs until 1906.

After the devastating earthquake and fire of 1906, O'Shaughnessy returned briefly to San Francisco to design the high pressure cistern system to guard against future fires. The system is still in use.

O'Shaughnessy left for San Diego to build the Monero Rock Fill Dam — the largest rock fill dam in the world at that time. The dam's design won him the James Lowry Prize for engineering excellence.

The next time O'Shaughnessy returned to San Francisco, he came to stay. Mayor James "Sunny Jim" Rolph hired him to be city engineer in April, 1912. O'Shaughnessy held the job for 22 years. His starting salary was $12,000.

A year after his hiring in April, 1913, O'Shaughnessy began the construction of the Stockton Street Tunnel. The tunnel, dug by hand, extended from Bush Street to Stockton Street. The tunnel's construction was delayed because the tunnel ran into the Hotel Victoria's foundation. A new foundation had to be built and inserted under the eight story building.

Despite the delay, the tunnel was completed on Dec. 8, 1914. The tunnel cost $600,000, all of which was paid for by downtown merchants.

The opening day of the 911-by-50-foot tunnel was called "a great celebration" by the *San Francisco Call-Bulletin*. According to the paper, "Dancing through the tunnel . . . continued far into the night . . . one had a vision last night of the ease with which San Franciscans hobnob with King Carnival."

The day after the tunnel's opening, nine streetcars O'Shaughnessy designed ran through the tunnel to Fort Mason, where speeches were given, the Army band played, and Madame de Pasquali sang, "California."

O'Shaughnessy's next project was the Twin Peaks Tunnel. Before he took on the task, the project had been talked about and it was agreed that a tunnel under the hills was impossible.

Michael Maurice O'Shaughnessy
San Francisco's City Engineer
from 1912-1934

Photos clockwise from upper left: The Clay Street Hill Railway (1873) was one of many railways in the city before Muni; Muni's opening Dec. 28, 1912 at Geary and Bryant Streets; Restoration of O'Shaughnessy's Twin Peaks tunnel at West Portal station (still in progress); Light rail vehicles are planned for 1979 usage in an adaptation of O'Shaughnessy's 1913 prophecy.

Photos courtesy San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and Walter Weiss

Work at both ends of the tunnel began simultaneously on Nov. 30, 1914.

The total cost of the tunnel, was $4,250,000 including construction and land acquisition. The tunnel is 12,800 feet long and 15 feet high. The walls are 21 inches thick and made of concrete, as are the 18-inch thick roof slabs.

The Twin Peaks tunnel's construction posed no great problem because the walls stood without caving in and there was little need for the wooden support beams commonly used in soft soil. Concrete for the tunnel was mixed by hand mixers and hauled by horse-drawn wagons.

World War I disrupted delivery and caused a continual rise in the prices of construction materials, but the tunnel was completed on July 14, 1917, several months ahead of schedule.

Mayor Rolph led a march through the tunnel accompanied by "Preparedness Walkers" of the YMCA businessmen's walking club. "Sunny Jim" drove the first spike in the rails at West Portal.

O'Shaughnessy's Twin Peaks tunnel is still the longest trolley tunnel in North America. It is now being considered for a National Historical Place designation by the U.S. Interior Department.

O'Shaughnessy planned for the future as well as the present. In the Municipal Reports of 1913 and 1914 he wrote, "On account of the increasing congestion on Market Street, this city's principal commercial artery, it is generally conceded that the time is not far distant when a rapid transit subway will be necessary under this thoroughfare."

The Twin Peaks tunnel was designed to permit continuation of the tunnel as a subway under Market Street with only slight alterations. The new Muni Metro Subway System takes advantage of this feature but will not be completed until late 1979.

The completion of the Twin Peaks tunnel in 1917 opened a new area for population growth. Speculators and developers invested in useless sand dunes where only a few beach cottages and summer homes were. Today, those dunes are now the Parkside and Sunset districts.

The young Municipal Railway had to compete with 20 older railway companies which had been providing transportation to the city for years. One of these was United Railroad, which ran out to the ocean through the Parkside district.

The city's Board of Supervisors refused to allow United to run through the tunnel, so United refused to allow the city to operate on its Market Street tracks. O'Shaughnessy finally ran two additional sets of tracks down Market Street to the ferries.

The four sets of tracks running down Market Street caused congestion of so many streetcars that seven or eight blocks at the foot of Market Street were usually jammed during rush hour.

O'Shaughnessy began excavation for the Duboce tunnel in 1926 after five years of arguments between residents and City Hall.

Test diggings under Buena Vista Park and Ridge indicated that the tunnel would be in sand for 800 feet at each end, so heavy reinforcement was constructed at both ends.

Workmen encountered water as they progressed, but were able to advance the tunnel 40 feet a day. The Duboce Tunnel was completed on Oct. 21, 1928.

At the opening ceremonies in 1928, "flags and bunting draped residences and commer[illegible] along the route. Airplanes buzzed over[illegible] messages of congratulations. Bands play[illegible] orated and the weatherman sent one of the[illegible] in weeks in honor of the occasion," accord[illegible] *Francisco Examiner*.

The first ride through the tunnel was re[illegible] officials and the car's conductor was M[illegible] treasurer of the Judah Street Improvemen[illegible] The car was driven, of course, by "Sunn[illegible]

Mayor Rolph wore his motorman's [illegible] the car for one and a half hours. C[illegible] gathered along the new route from the [illegible] through the tunnel out to the beach. [illegible] with a street carnival.

When O'Shaughnessy wasn't building [illegible] track or designing streetcars, he worked [illegible] Hetchy Water and Power Supply Plan[illegible] O'Shaughnessy Dam and Priest Dam, all [illegible] area of the Sierra Nevada.

O'Shaughnessy designed the city's mun[illegible] under Golden Gate Park.

O'Shaughnessy died at the age of 70, 15 da[illegible] the official opening of the Hetch Hetch[illegible] Instead of the usual celebration for [illegible] opening day of Hetch Hetchy was de[illegible] mourning.

Novelist Jack London, one of O'Shaug[illegible] friends, called him "a daring engineer [illegible] gorges and jungles, and built enduringly [illegible] masonry."

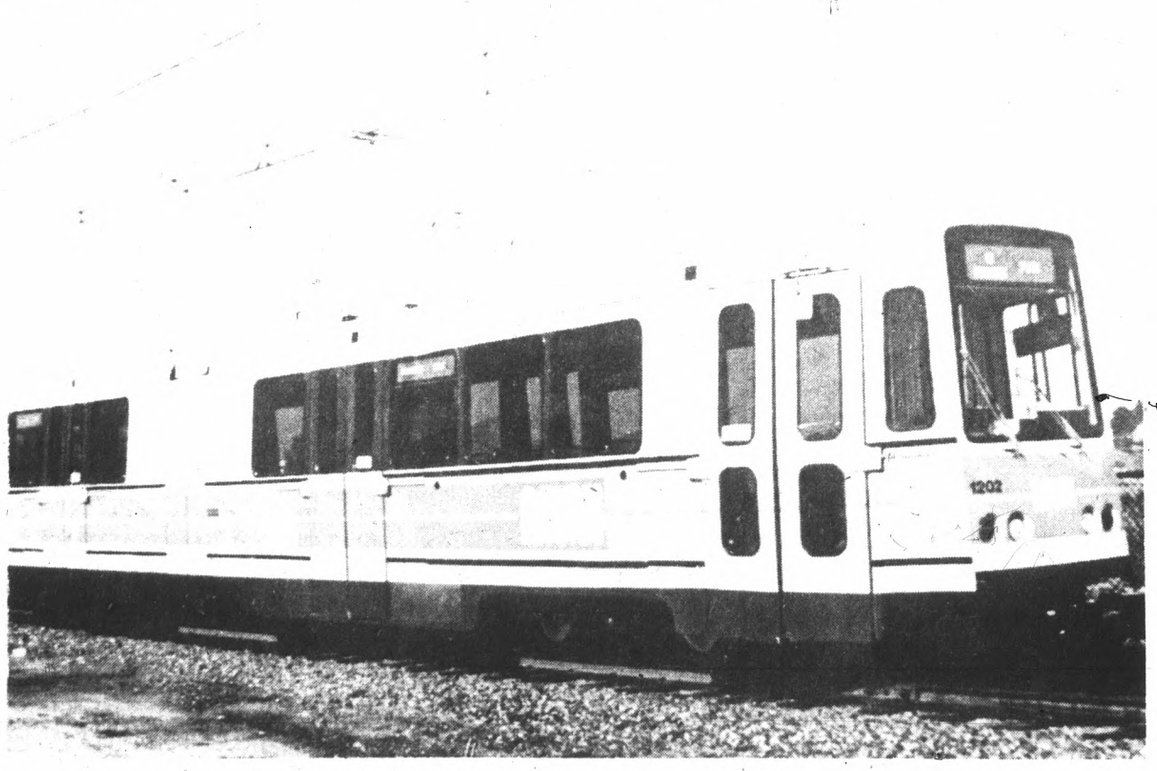
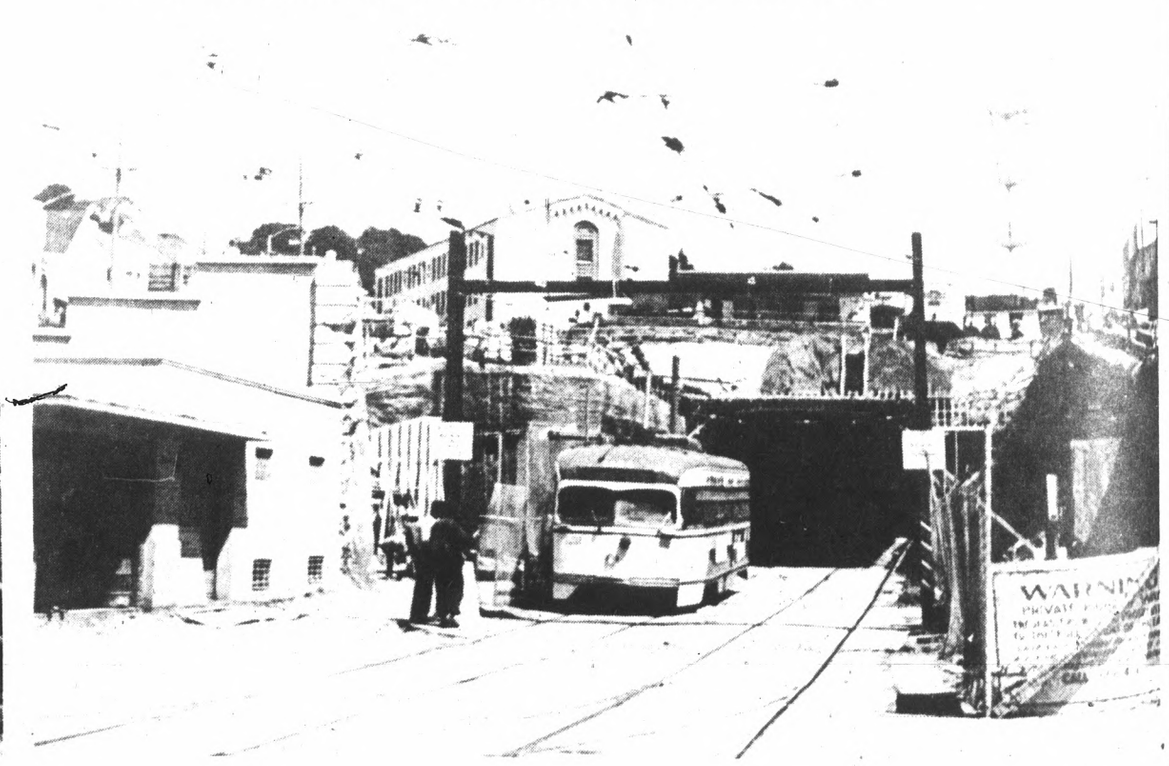
The city named the street that wi[illegible] Portola Drive, along the edge of Glen P[illegible] Park Bart Station in his honor.

At the time of O'Shaughnessy's death [illegible] Railway system was at the height of its [illegible] Before the switch to the modern motor [illegible] nearly 230 miles of streetcar tracks [illegible] Today there are about 56 miles.

Muni's Transit Improvement Proje[illegible] estimated 10 more miles of track to [illegible] half-mile will be added to the M line, and [illegible] be extended to the car barn at Ocean and [illegible]

The old green and white streetcars [illegible] by new orange and white Light Rail Vehi[illegible] $350,000 apiece. The cars can handle a [illegible] of 160 persons and if an operator exceeds [illegible] speed the brakes are automatically activated.

The old cars will be sold to the highest [illegible] hopes to sell many of its still operable cars [illegible]

Ed Pearson, Muni engineer, said, "We've [illegible] old rolling stock to Mexico. There, someo[illegible] magic and makes them run for another 20 [illegible] of the broken cars will be sold for parts and [illegible] is even talk of making some of them into [illegible]

The subway under Market Street [illegible] O'Shaughnessy predicted 65 years ago [illegible] reality. And there is no indication that San [illegible] will even give thanks, dance through the [illegible] "hobnob with King Carnival" when the [illegible] generation comes to life.